

**A comparative study of mode texts entitled “wallace and  
gromit” in *now showing* and *flick facts* column in the Jakarta Post  
sunday  
(a comparative study based on SFL)**



**THESIS**

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2007**

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MODE TEXTS ENTITLED  
“WALLACE AND GROMIT” IN *NOW SHOWING* AND *FLICK  
FACTS* COLUMN IN THE JAKARTA POST SUNDAY  
(A Comparative Study Based on SFL)

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## MOTTO

Always be joyful, and never stop praying.  
Whatever happens, keep thanking God because of Jesus  
Christ.

This is what God wants you to do  
(1 Thessalonians 5:16-19 )

I trust that everything happens for a reason,  
Even when we are not wise enough to see it  
( Oprah Winfrey)

## DEDICATION

I GRATEFULLY DEDICATE THIS WORK TO

The glorious one papa “J”

To whom I may throw my tears away & get smile in return,  
For his endless care & protection, tireless understanding  
& unconditional love

“Especially for each perfect gives which He so freely gives”

My Dearest Mamah and Bapak

For their everlasting love, strong  
support, and pray addressed to me.

& also my only beloved little sister Dek  
atit

“You are a very special gift from up  
above..”

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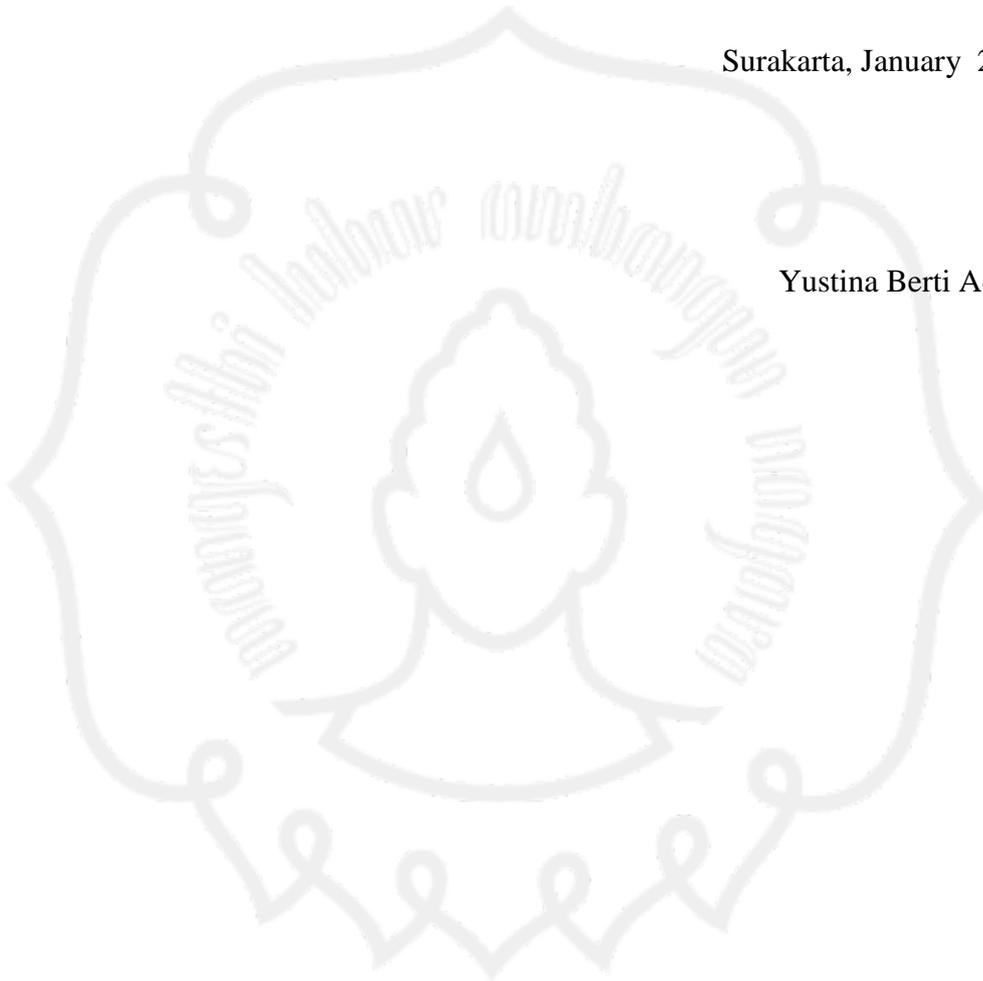
me) and my late yang kakung, budhe, pakdhe, dik Nu, Dyah, Mas Jenar for their support and time

8. Mas 'Ady' ku... thank you for loving me, you teach me how to be patient, how to work, how to teach, you are also a special gift from up above honey...luv you!
9. My Lovely Novi... I love you so much... thanks for still being my very best friend 'you always be there for me, you let me share my up and down. Thanks for every single day we share. Only heaven knows how much I appreciate my last few years becoming your friend..God Bless You!
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I do realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Finally, I hope that this report will deal benefits for those who read.

Surakarta, January 2007

Yustina Berti Adityas



## PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Yustina Berti Adityas

NIM : C 1304051

Stated wholeheartedly that the thesis entitled A Comparative Study of Mode Analysis of Movie Review Entitled “Wallace And Gromit” in *Now Showing* and *Flicks Facts* Column in The Jakarta Post Sunday is originally made by the researcher. It is not plagiarism, nor made by the others. The things related to other people’s work are written in quotation and included within bibliography.

If it is then proved that the researcher cheats, the researcher is ready to take the responsibility.

Surakarta, December 2006

The researcher

Yustina Berti Adityas

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## ABSTRACT

**Yustina Berti Adityas.** C1304051. 2007. "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MODE TEXTS ENTITLED "WALLACE AND GROMIT" IN NOW SHOWING AND FLICK FACTS COLUMN IN THE JAKARTA POST SUNDAY (A comparative Study Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics)

This research is meant first to describe the lexicogrammatical system, cohesion, and genre applied in both texts, second is to describe mode analysis covering channel and medium, whether the language of both texts tend to be written or spoken, then medium discusses the appropriateness of the language being used in the medium of the texts, third to describes whether both texts are different or similar based on the analysis of lexicogrammar, cohesion, genre, and mode analysis in both types of film review text.

This thesis uses the descriptive qualitative method and comparative method. The source of data are the text film review in the Jakarta Post entitled 'Wallace and Gromit' in the Now Showing and Flick Fact Column published on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2005. The technique of sampling used in this research is purposive sampling that is taken purposively for having been known the characteristics of the sample. In choosing the sample, this research uses total sampling, which means that all of the data provided from both text are taken to be the sample of this research.

The result of this research is the employment of lexicogrammar system in both texts. The lexicogrammar system in the Flick Fact column text has characteristics such as a large number of simplex clause, more indicative, declarative clause functioning as proposition, dominantly employ Topical Unmarked, more simplex nominal and verbal group and more technicality and nominalization. In the term of cohesion system text I employs more repetition, dominant implicit conjunction, and uses new item genre. Meanwhile, the employment of lexicogrammar system in Now Showing column has characteristic such as large number of simplex clauses, more indicative declarative clause functioning as proposition, dominantly employ topical unmarked theme, more simplex nominal and verbal group, more technicality and nominalization in the term of cohesion system text employs the presence external conjunction, and use of review genre.

The description of lexicogrammar, cohesion, and genre above gives the result that in constructing a message, the Text I tend to be more written language as their channel. Meanwhile, text II tend be more spoken. In the term of medium, both text are written in the same medium i.e. newspaper. The use of newspaper medium is very effective since the target readers are well-educated people and have good English, considering that the newspaper is written in English. The position of both columns as a part of Screen column in the Jakarta Sunday Edition that is consider as a relax column, the liquid language in this text functions to

make the text not monotonous, and the use of each genre in both texts and the choice of channel each texts are also support the appropriateness.

Furthermore, both text analyses have some similarities and differences. They are similar in many things such as: the use of simplex clause, the employment of simplex nominal and verbal group, the measurement of lexical density, the technicality and nominalization, and the medium. On the other hand, both texts also have some differences like: the type of clause and interdependency, in the cohesion system, the text structure and genre, and the channel.



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Research Background

Language plays an important role as a means of communication. Human beings use language to interact and share their ideas. By using language, human beings not only express most of their ideas, emotions, and desires, but they also deliver messages of communication to others in their daily life. In communicating with others, human beings may use media. The media may involve poems, prose, painting, drama, film, and music, etc.

Nowadays, modern mass media play an important role in indirect communication by providing information and entertainment. The mass media transmit messages to masses of people in order to fulfill the community's need of information. According to Gamble & Gamble, mass media are tools, instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered, heterogeneous audiences; as such they extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us overcome barriers caused by time and space (1989 :10). Mass media bring the world to everybody's home, and through mass media people are able to visit the world without taking a trip. Modern society needs more than one type of mass media to provide them with information. Mass media can be differentiated into printed and electronic. The

printed media include newspaper, magazine, tabloid, brochure, etc, while the electronic media include television, radio, film, and internet.

Newspaper, in the mean time, still posses their predicates as the most popular printed media. Newspaper may contain information about what is happening in the world, the city, or the local community; they may contain information about the weather, entertainment, sports, self-improvement, and society (Gamble & Gamble, 1989; 58). Newspaper as a publication distributed and sold daily or at other relative brief intervals contains news, opinion, advertisement, entertainment, and other matters.

The Jakarta Post is one of Indonesian daily newspaper using English as the medium. It has special edition on Sunday named Jakarta Post Sunday, which mostly serve some feature columns. It has special characteristics in transferring information and gives understanding to the readers. The Jakarta Post Sunday provide a special column about film review that is only found in Sunday edition. The reader can get information about the film from this column. This column can also be used by the readers to write any comment, express their feeling, ideas and opinions.

Film as a form of communication is a means through which the director speaks to the audiences. The way the director addresses his idea is by promoting it to the people. The promotion done to make the idea can be accepted by the audiences and get the prizes. By giving the film review in the media, it is hoped that the review can give a clear view for the readers or the audiences about the film.

As a kind of entertainment, movie tells us a story that may be adapted from social conditions. Different social condition will be interesting to be served in a movie. Many people may be more interested in going to the movie after they get information about how the story runs. It is movie reviews that provide this type of information, which may be provided in newspaper. Since movie reviews help the audience to know more about movies, they also support the success of the movies. The more people get the opinions about how the movie stories run the more people will be interested to see it.

This research uses the “Flick Fact” column and “Now Showing” column from The Jakarta Post Sunday as a subject analysis, because of their unique characteristics of providing information about any kind of the newest films on the week. These columns can also be said as commentary writing. The movie review contains the reviewer assumption, thought, reason, and evidence, in their composition. In this case, movie review is the reflecting mirror of the reviewer opinion. All of the consideration, then, leads the reviewer to give positive output toward the movie story.

The “Now Showing” column provides information about the film issue, the title, category, the participant, the story about the film itself, and other information that are involved in the film. This column gives a chance for the readers to write their opinion about the newest films. With this column the readers of the newspaper can get information about the film.

Mean while, The “Flick Fact” column contains information about the newest issue about the film, recent news, the actors and actress, music, and

anything dealing with entertainment. The writer of this column is a journalist of the Jakarta Post. This column contains information about the latest issues about entertainment, including film. It also gives information about other films as comparisons for the film reviewed.

This research will study about the mode of the review column in The Jakarta Post Sunday. The data taken from the newspaper is the review on “Wallace and Gromit” film. The analysis of the film is taken from two columns, the “Flick Fact” and the “Now Showing” column. The differences in the characters of both columns are interesting to be discussed. This is because both column talk in a very different way. By using the text, the writers try to introduce the Wallace & Gromit about the interesting story. People will read many reviews from different reviewers to know more their opinion about the film. The way the writers give summaries will attract the audience actually even though they discuss the same topic.

The analysis will be conducted through systemic functional linguistics approach. Systemic functional linguistics approach is a theory of meaning as a choice that is design to account for how language is used Systemic functional linguistics views a language as a system of meaning accompanied by the forms through which the meaning can be realized. In systemic functional linguistics, this meaning of the text is realized in register, particularly the Mode.

Mode refers to what part of language is playing, what is the participants are expecting the language to do them in that situation; the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has and it functions in the context including the

channel and the rhetorical mode. Channel refers to the choice whether it is spoken or written language or the combination of the two. Medium such as newspaper, radio, TV, etc. shows the effectiveness of the language in the medium where the text exist.

In the systemic functional linguistics, the way how the writer conveys his message or information to the readers can be seen through the analysis of the channel and the medium. Considering this fact, the researcher is interested to analyze the Mode of both texts. The analysis includes the comparison between the channel and medium of both texts in the Jakarta Post published on December 2005 edition.

Based on the background above, the research concern the mode analysis in the film review of Flick Fact and Now Showing column. Thus, the research is entitled A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MODE TEXTS ENTITLED “WALLACE AND GROMIT” IN NOW SHOWING AND FLICK FACTS COLUMN IN THE JAKARTA POST SUNDAY.

### **Problem Statement**

Considering the background, the research is aimed at discovering and comparing the textual meaning realized in the two columns. The researchers formulate three problems as follow:

How are the lexicogrammatical system, cohesion, and genre applied in both texts?

How are the channel and medium applied in both texts?

What are the similarities and the differences of movie review in both columns?

### **Research Objectives**

Based on the formulation of the problems above, the research is intended:

To describe the lexicogrammar, cohesion, and genre system applied in both texts

To describe the channel and medium applied in both texts.

To describe the similarities and the differences of both movie review in both column.

### **Research Limitation**

The research was limited on the text discussion about movie review entitled 'Wallace & Gromit' on Now Showing column and Flick Fact Column in Jakarta Post Newspaper published in December 2005.

The research only discusses the textual meaning of both text based on Systemic Functional approach. The textual meaning is projected by Mode. Mode refers to what part language is playing, what is in the situation including channel and medium. Then compares them and find the similarity and differences.

### **Research Methodology**

The research employs a descriptive method, in which the data are collected, analyzed, and then the conclusion is drawn. Besides, the researcher also employed the comparative method to see the similarities and differences of both movie reviews in both columns.

The source of data of this research was movie review in Now Showing and Flick Fact column of the Jakarta Post Newspaper published in December 2005, Sunday edition.

The sampling technique applied in this research is total sampling.

### **F. Research Benefits**

This research is conducted for describing the aspect of textual meaning covering the channel and medium in both texts of the Jakarta Post Sunday edition. The application of the textual meaning supports the readers to understand easily what kind of language and medium used by the texts.

This research is also dedicated for other researcher in constructing a text that has the same characteristics as the movie review, so that the result of this research can be used to stimulate themes in conducting further researches of Systemic Functional Linguistics from other point of view.

Thus, the research contributes to the knowledge in understanding textual meaning analysis particularly other review texts, based on Systemic Functional linguistics.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Mass Media**

Communication is a necessity of human connection. The need to communicate is another fundamental need beyond the physical requirement of food and shelter. Communication is important for people to built social relationship with other by doing interaction in a society. In other words, the need for it is a prime one as a necessity for survival. According to Emery (1970 :4). communication is the art of transmitting information, ideas, and attitudes from one person to another.

Communication in general and mass communication in particular plays important parts in our life. In general, communication can be categorized into two kinds, direct and indirect communication. Direct communications means when each of us communicates with another by directing a message to one or more. For example when we smile, we communicate a desire for friendliness, the 'greeting' that can indicate feelings all the way from surliness to warm pleasure. In turn, if between communicator and communicant exit media to connect them (both printed and electronic media), it can be called indirect communication.

Therefore, the role of mass media is important in indirect communication. The mass media transmit message to masses of people in order to fulfill the community's need of information, by providing them information and entertainment. The oldest media are those of the printed word and picture which

carry their message through the sense of sight: the weekly and daily Newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, direct mail circular and so on. Radio is also mass communication medium aimed at the sense of sound, whereas television, film, and other motion picture appeal both to the visual and auditory sense. So, mass media are tools, instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered, heterogeneous audience; as such they extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us overcome barriers caused by the time and space (Gamble & Gamble,1989:10).

Further, Gamble & Gamble (ibid) added that the mass media perform a number of essential functions in our lives. First, they serve an information or surveillance function. Second, they serve an agenda –setting and interpretation function. Third, they help us to create and maintain connections with various group in society. Fourth, they help us to socialize and educate us. Fifth, mass media persuade us to purchase certain items or accept certain ideas. And sixth, they entertain us.

## **B. Newspaper**

For many persons the newspaper has more vivid “personality” than any of the other media. If it is compared with the electronic mass medium, newspaper has a superiority that is the printed word has a lasting power for beyond that of the spoken word or the visual image. Thus the readers can refer to it again and again. The other superiority is the stories printed in today’s column may be clipped and

saved by readers for many years and may be readily examined in the newspaper's files decade later (Emery et.al.1972.p. 153).

Meanwhile, according to Paneth, newspaper is a publication that usually appears daily or weekly, contain news, information, and comment about current affair, advice columns of various type, entertainment feature (comic strips, puzzle), and classified and displayed advertisements. It is also added with some news summaries and other sections such as sports, lifestyle, the arts, business, and regional news (1982;328). These ranges of information and the diversity are presented to meet the function of newspaper in order to inform, interpret, explain, entertain, and influence the society as the readers.

As one of the mass communication media, the contemporary newspaper has three fundamental functions. The basic ones are:

- a. to inform its readers objectively about what is happening in their community, country and world
- b. to comment editorially on the news in order to bring these developments into focus
- c. to provide the means where by person with goods and services to sell can advertise their wares.

As known that there are many kinds of newspapers as a printed media published come in a variety of size, shape, colors, and kind of news. Some are printed daily, while other comes out weekly. No matter what their circumstance are, all of them are the same; they are made of type, ink, and newsprint. They exist to inform and influence the community in which they are published, and the

men who produce them share a common persuasion to get news and advertising into print.

### **C. The Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta Post is one of the Indonesian newspapers published in English. This medium is owned and controlled by private subsidiary PT. Bina Media Tenggara. Its head office is located in the national capital Jakarta. It has spread for public with a wide circulation in almost all kinds of institution, starting from private to government ones. As it is known that Jakarta Post published in English, so this paper is largely consumed by those who have a good capability in English, and expatriates who are doing business and domiciling in the country.

The Jakarta Post presents a Newspaper of the highest quality that would provide its readers with all the news that was not only fit to print, but also that would deepen their insight into the very working of this vast archipelago, its people and its government, as members of the great family of nations. As a mass media, The Jakarta Post tries to fulfill the readers needed by some function.

The Jakarta Post is divided into two editions; there are daily and Sunday edition. The Jakarta Post daily Edition consists of eight columns, they are; headlines, National, City, Opinion, World, Sport, Business, and Features. Besides, it also publishes some entertainments such as puzzle, advertisement, short stories, and TV Viewing guide.

Meanwhile the Jakarta Post Sunday edition is published in a special edition with different major column. They are; News, People, Health, Life, Focus

Issue, On the Town, Bookmark, Sport, Style, Travel, Screen, Music, Art, Viewing Guide, Humor and Story, and Image.

#### **D. Film Review Column**

A review is a report. It is one of the writers product that may take one of three forms, such as: the review, the criticism, or combination of these ( George Fox Mott- Twelve Co-authors, 1873 :298). Furthermore they wrote that a column is a medium of personal journalism of today to find its most extensive expression. It is a personal journalism at its best for it is responsible journalism in the sense that a columnist write as an individual (1873 ; 179). So, review column can be said as a column that is used by personal journalism to report about personal editorial or essay column, gossip department, or perhaps about the humor. For example if a journalist write a review about gossip of the department, he may also write about the gossip item collected by the columnist for their human interest value and o satisfy the desire of newspaper readers for 'behind the scene' at a glance of a entertainment world.

Film review column is a part of screen column that can be found in Jakarta Post Sunday. The way in transferring information and giving understanding to the readers has become a special characteristic of this column. A column of film review talks about the issue inside the film. It also gives information about recent film. Thus, by reading this column it is hoped that the readers can get a clear view about the film, and it can help the film lover know more about the film.

The film review can be found in the 'Now Showing' column. It contains the reviewer assumption, thought, reason, and evidence in their composition. In other words, movie review is the reviewer opinion including analyzing how the film tries to achieve its purpose and expressing the reviews reaction. In general, the organization of book review contains some structural items such as the title, category, the participant involved, the superiority about the film, the summary of the film, and other information dealing with the film.

Besides, the 'Now Showing' column there is a column that also provides information about the newest issue about the film, recent news, the actors and actress, music and anything dealing with the entertainment. It is named 'Flick Fact' Column. The content of this column is almost the same with 'Now Showing' column, that is, 'Flick Fact' column gives information about anything dealing with entertainment, including the film. On the other hand, 'Flick Fact' column not only discuss about the film, but most of its edition also discuss about anything happening in a week, for example the recent news about the film on this week, the latest issue about the actor and actress, music, etc. the writer of this column is a journalist Jakarta Post. Sometimes the information of other films may be available in this column. If the writer writes a film review as the topic, so the writer may also write about the characteristic, the superiority (why the film is proper to be discussed as the interesting one), the description of the other film as the comparison, the stars behind the film, etc.

By this column which provides such kind of information, it is hoped that the information given will help the readers to know more about the movie, so the audience also support the success of the movie.

### **E. Systemic Functional Linguistics**

The approach that is going to be adopted on this research is the one proposed by Halliday. It studies language in the perspective of discourse analysis. It is known as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). It focuses on language as a resource of meaning. In the theory, language is viewed from the perspective of social- semiotic (Halliday & Hassan : 1985). Linguistics or language is perceived as a system of meaning in relation with social systems and structures, and language is the medium in which those systems and structures are expressed.

This approach contains two fundamental elements of seeing language, there are *Systemic* and *Functional*. It is systemic in the sense that language is based on the theory of meaning as a choice: language is interpreted as networks of interlocking option ( Halliday, 1985: xiv ). This means that systemic is a theory of choice of meaning and whatever chosen in one system becomes the way to interpreted another set of choice. It is also functional because the conceptual frame work on which it is based is a functional one rather than a formal one. There are three distinct although closely related sense : in its interpretation

(1) of text. Language has evolved to satisfy human need, and the way it is organized is functional with respect to these needs. Thus it is functional in a sense

that it is designed to account for language is used. This makes SFL view how language is used rather than how it is formed.

(2) of the system. The fundamental component of meaning in language are functional component. All languages are organized around three main kinds of meaning. They are known as Ideational, Interpersonal, and Textual.

(3) of the element of linguistics structure. Each element in a language is explained by reference to its function in the total linguistics system. Each element of linguistics in a text is considered to be functional which plays a part to construe the text. That is why the SFL provides a comprehensive set of discourse or text analysis. In other words, each part is interpreted as functional to account how language is used.

Systemic Functional Linguistics theory consists of metafunction process, in which the language expresses meaning. It is classified into three components i.e: ideational meanings ( are the meaning about phenomena, about thing, about goings on, and the circumstances surrounding these happening and doing. It is divided into two, i.e, experiential and logical meaning. The experiential is the language use to reflect the reality of the participant experience. Ideational meaning are realized in field ( Santosa, 2003:20 ). The interpersonal meaning show the social relationship among participant, social interaction, giving or demanding information, or giving or demanding good and services. It is realized in tenor. Meanwhile, the textual meaning is a symbol which realizes both ideational and interpersonal meaning. It is realized in Mode (Ibid; 21). All

elements in language are explained by reference to its function in total linguistics system. They determine the text related to the context in which it is used.

## **F. Text and Context**

Systemic Functional Linguistics focuses on the study of language as resource of meaning. Language itself is a product of social process either it is verbal or non-verbal process, which occurs as a text (Santoso, 2003 : 15 ). The text cannot be determined from the length or words, sentences or paragraph or even from the extension of grammatical forms such as group of words, sentence and paragraph (ibid, p.10)

Text is defined as language that is functional, doing some job in some context. It is interactive event, a social exchange of meaning as a result of social interaction between which participants that is involved in the text (Halliday, 1985). In that respect, Systemic Functional Linguistics defines texts as language which is doing some job in context. In the text we can find both written and spoken language as the social system and structure of meaning realized in verbal and non verbal way.

In relation with this kind text conception, Systemic Functional Linguistics treats a text in two parts; one is as a product, and the other one is as process. A text as product, text is an output of interaction, something that can be recorded and studied, and also it can be represented in systemic terms. On the other hand, text as a process, the text is an interactive event, a social exchange of meaning as

a product of social interaction among the participant involved in the text ( Halliday and Hassan, 1985:10)

A text cannot be separated from the context. The context can be a reference to determine the social meaning of a text. The context is divided into two, the context of culture and the context of situation. Context of culture is realize in the genre and ideology. It includes some value such as philosophical, psychological, ideological, sociological, and cultural values. The culture also give the purpose and meaning to the text (Halliday and Hasan, 1985)

Meanwhile, context of situation can be specified into three variables: field tenor and mode. Field specifies the social happening with reference what is going on, where, when and how it happens. Tenor refers to the social relationship between those who are taking part. Tenor is about the status and the roles of the participants and kinds of relationship they have. Mode refers to how language is being used whether the channel of communication is spoken or written. Mode refers to particular functions that are assigned to language in this situation and rhetorical channel (ibid).

### **G. Spoken and Written**

The aspect which is used to evaluate whether a text is spoken or written language style is channel. By analyzing the channel, it can be seen whether the language of the text tends to be written or spoken. Spoken and written language style here is not interrelated with the language that is said aloud or written down,

but it can be seen from the nature of language that is used. The division of language style above is a continuum. This means that whether the language has the nature of spoken, tends to be spoken, between spoken and written, tends to be writer, or has the nature of written ( Santoso,2003:53).

According to Gerot and Wignell, the term 'written language' does not only refer to language which is written down, like the term 'spoken language' does not only refer to language which is said aloud. The issue here is not just the medium through which languages transmitted but, more importantly , the way meanings are encoded. (1994 : 161).

Halliday (1985:80) says that written language tends to be densed because it displays much higher ratio of lexical item to total running of words, while spoken language is sparse. On the other hand, the differences between spoken and written language is one of intricacy in which the information is organized. Spoken language is more complex that written. Spoken language responds continually to the small but subtle changes in its environment, both verbal and non-verbal, and in so doing exhibits a rich pattern of semantic, and hence also of grammatical variation that does not explore in writing. Moreover, the complexity of writing basically lies in its density, the packing together of lexical content, but it is rather simple in grammatical frame. Here, much more of the meaning is expressed by grammar than by vocabulary. In short, the complexity of written language is lexical and the complexity of spoken language is grammatical.

## H. Genre and Generic Structure Potential

Systemic Functional Linguistics views genre in a different perspective from other studies. Genre can be defined as a social process which has certain social goal, and it can be known through its social activity sequence (Santoso, 2003:24).

Meanwhile, Halliday and Hasan (1985:108) define genre as language doing job appropriate to that class of social happenings. This means genre is type of text doing something as a result of a certain social process. The social process refers to a social activity in which language plays an important role, in a context of culture, then it will produce the language in form of text which consist of a unit meaning, either written or spoken.

In a text, genre is realized by the text structure referring to the opening, body and closing. This structure which is used to diagnose the social function of the genre is called Generic Structure Potential (GSP). GSP is an obligatory structure and it is different from one to another. GSP is actually used to determine types of text to come to a conclusion that a text leads to a particular genre. So, it can be said that the similar GSPs found in text will lead to the same genre.

Martin views genre as a social process, which is staged and goal-oriented. The first, as a social process, genre will be used by everyone in a society to communicate with other members of society. Second, genre has a certain purpose. Third, genre is staged, it means that social process needs staging to achieve its goal (Martin in Santoso: 2003:27)

Santoso (2003) concludes about the concept of genre that:

1. Genre is a prototype of verbal social in a value system of society, not in the text level (from static view)
2. It has a certain goal
3. A genre needs staging to achieve its goal
4. The staging is generic so that Hasan and Halliday say that genre has generic structure, which is obligatory and consist of opening, body and closing
5. A genre has different social functions so that every genre has different staging
6. Like non-verbal social process, genre will also change
7. In the text level, a genre can have different text structures. This means that a genre will have the same generic structure, although the optimal structure may be different.

There are three major genres, i.e. *service genre*, *story genre*, and *factual genre* (Santoso, 2003;30).

#### 1. Service Genre

The genre is taken from the social process between seller and buyer. This genre will be varied in accordance with the customs of trade in every society. For instance, western society has no bargain customs, whereas in Eastern society, bargaining is a common practice in trade.

## 2. Story Genre

Story genre is a genre that function to entertain and sometimes to tease the social phenomenon in society. Story genre refers to the text explores from the social process of telling. This type of genres is divided into four types. There are recount, anecdote, exemplum, and narrative.

Recount genre consist of record of events or social phenomenon in the past. The GSPs are orientation, events, and sometimes ended by a orientation. This structure should be chronological, for it takes about sequence of events in the past (Martin:1992)

Anecdote genre refers to a record of events or social phenomenon, but there is something remarkably out of ordinary. Unusual or amusing incident sequence creates a crisis and the crisis is created in various ways of affect, such as incongruity, insecurity, frustration, satisfaction, security and fulfillment. The GSPs are Abstract (signal the retelling of an unusual incident), Orientation (sets of scene), Crisis (provide details of the unusual incident), Reaction (reaction to crisis), and the last is Coda (optional-reflection on or evaluation of the incident) (Martin:1992).

Exemplum Genre presents the unusual thing that creates an incident, which is then followed by an interpretation that explains how the thing should be or should not be.

In Narrative genre the unusual thing creates a complication. Narrative deal with problematic events which lead to a crisis or turning point of some kind, which in turn finds a resolution. The GSPs are: Orientation (sets the scene and

introduces the participant), Evaluation ( a stepping back to evaluate the plight), Complication (a crisis arise), Resolution (the crisis is resolved, for better or for worse), and then the last is Re-orientation .

### 3. Factual Genre

Factual genre is explored from the social process in society. This genre is classified into eight genres namely description, report, exposition, discussion, recount, procedure, explanation, and exploration.

The types of factual genre can be seen in the following figure:

	-Generalized	Generalized Document	Explain Resolve	Debate
-Activity Structure	Description	Report	Exposition	Discussion
+ Activity Sequence	Recount	Procedure	Explanation	Exploration

( Adapted from Martin in Santoso, 2003)

#### a. Description Genre

The description Genre is used to describe things, both living and nonliving things. There is no obligatory activity sequence here. This means that the writer can start and close his or her description from the part he or she wants to. Therefore, this genre has no structure and certain activity sequence. E.g:

Natural Bridge National Park Natural Bridge National Park is a luscious topical rainforest.	IDENTIFICATION
---	----------------

<p>It is located 110 kilometers from south of Brisbane and is reached by following the Pacific Highway to Nerang and then by traveling through the Numimbah Valley. This scenic road way lies in the shadow of the Lamington National Park.</p> <p>The phenomenon of the rock formed into natural 'arch' and the cave through which waterfall cascades is a short 1 kilometer walk below a dense rainforest canopy from the main picnic area. Swimming is permitted into rock pools. Night-time visitors to the cave will discover the unique feature of the glow worms. Picnic areas offer toilets, barbecues, shelter, sheds, water and fire places. However, overnight camping is not permitted</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION</p>
--	--------------------

( Gerot and Wignell, 1994:209 )

#### b. Report Genre

Report genre provides a description of the way things are, with reference to arrangement of natural, man-made and social phenomena in our environment. It is used to generalize. The GSP of report contains general classification including optional technical classification and description which tells about the phenomenon under discussion in terms of the object's parts and their function, qualities, habits/ behaviors or uses. E.g

<p>Whales are sea living mammals</p>	<p>GENERAL CLASSIFICATION</p>
<p>They therefore breathe air but cannot survive on land. Some species are very large indeed and the blue whale can exceed 30m in length, is the largest animal live on earth. Superficially, the whale looks rather like fish, but there are important differences in its external structure , its tail consists of a pair of broad, flat, horizontal paddles ( the tail of a fish is vertical ), and it has a single nostril on top of its large, broad head. The skin is smooth and shiny and beneath it lies a layer of fat (blubber). This is up to</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION</p>

30cm in thickness and serves to conserve heat and body fluids	
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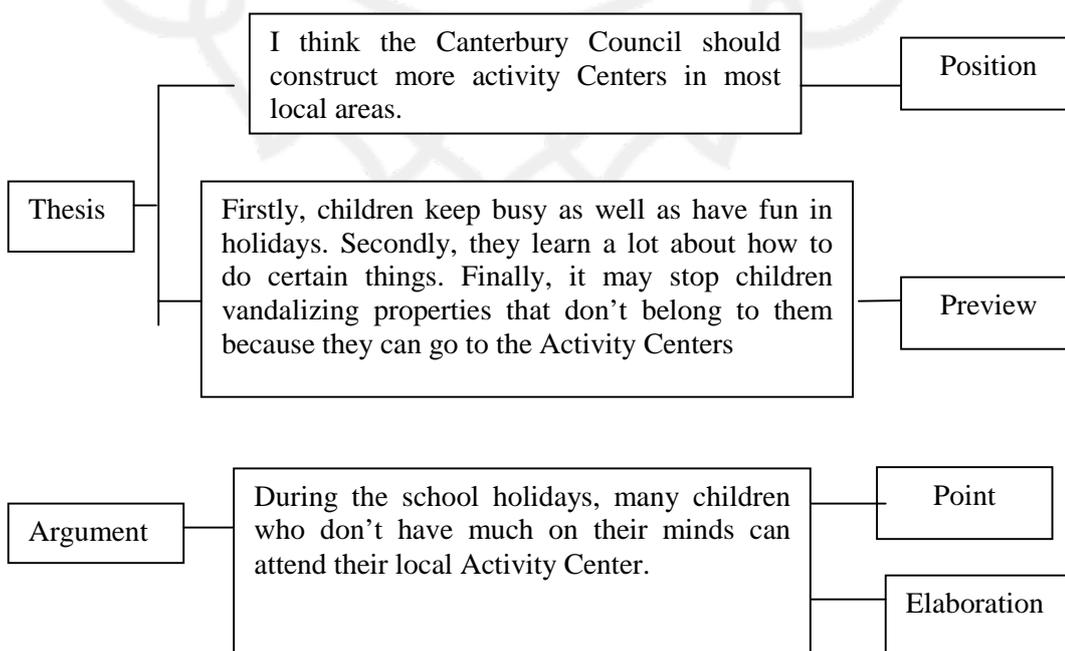
( Gerot and Wignell, 1994:209 )

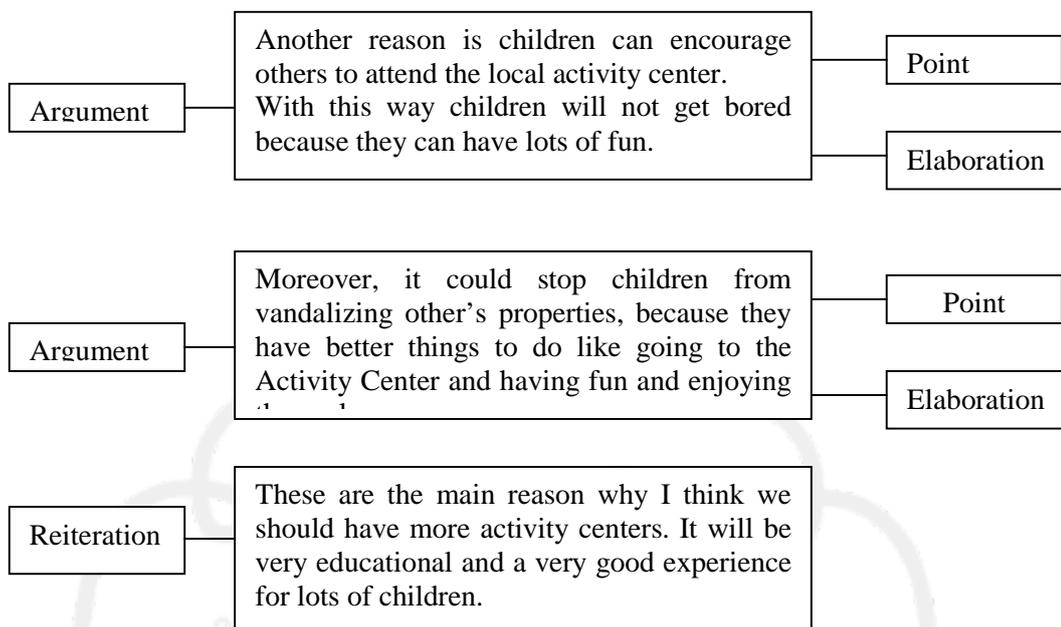
c. Exposition Genre

Exposition genre is divided into two types. There are Analytical exposition and Hortatory Exposition.

1. Analytical Exposition

Analytical exposition persuades the reader or listener by giving some arguments or points of view. The GSPs are Thesis, Argument, and Reiteration. Thesis consist of position to introduce the topic and the writers' position about matter being talked about, and preview about the outlines the main argument to be presented. Argument consists of point and elaboration, in which the former functions to restate the argument mentioned in the preview and the later function develops and supports each point of argument. Finally, Reiteration is used to restate the writer's position of the problem. E.g





(MEDSP:1989:p.17)

## 2. Hortatory Exposition

The social function of hortatory exposition genre is to persuade the reader or listener to do something. The GSP are Thesis, Argument, and Recommendation. Thesis is a part of the text in which the writer announces his concern about issues highlighted. Then writer give some argument to support their concern. The arguments result in the recommendation, which can also be in the form of statement suggesting what ought to be or not to happen.

The significant lexicogrammatical feature in this genre are generic human and non human participant, use of mental, material , and relational process, and use of simple present tense. Mental process is used to state what writer thinks or feels about issue. Meanwhile, Material process elaborates the happening. And relational is used to

state what is going to be or not. What makes hortatory exposition differs from analytical exposition is that something is supposed to be or not to be. It persuade people to make some reaction about it, either to support or to challenge the issue.

### Country Concern

In all the discussion over the removal a lead from petrol ( and the atmosphere) there does not seem to have been any mention of the difference between driving in the city and the country.	Thesis
While I realize my leaded petrol car is polluting the air wherever I drive, I feel that when you travel through the country, where you only see another car every five to ten concentrated on city roads	Argument I
Those who want to penalize older, leaded petrol vehicles and their owners don't seem to appreciate that, in the country, there is no public transportation to fall back upon and one's own vehicle is the only way to get about.	Argument II
I feel that country people, who often have to travel long distance to the nearest town and who already spend a great deal of money on petrol, should be treated differently to those people who live in the city	Recommendation

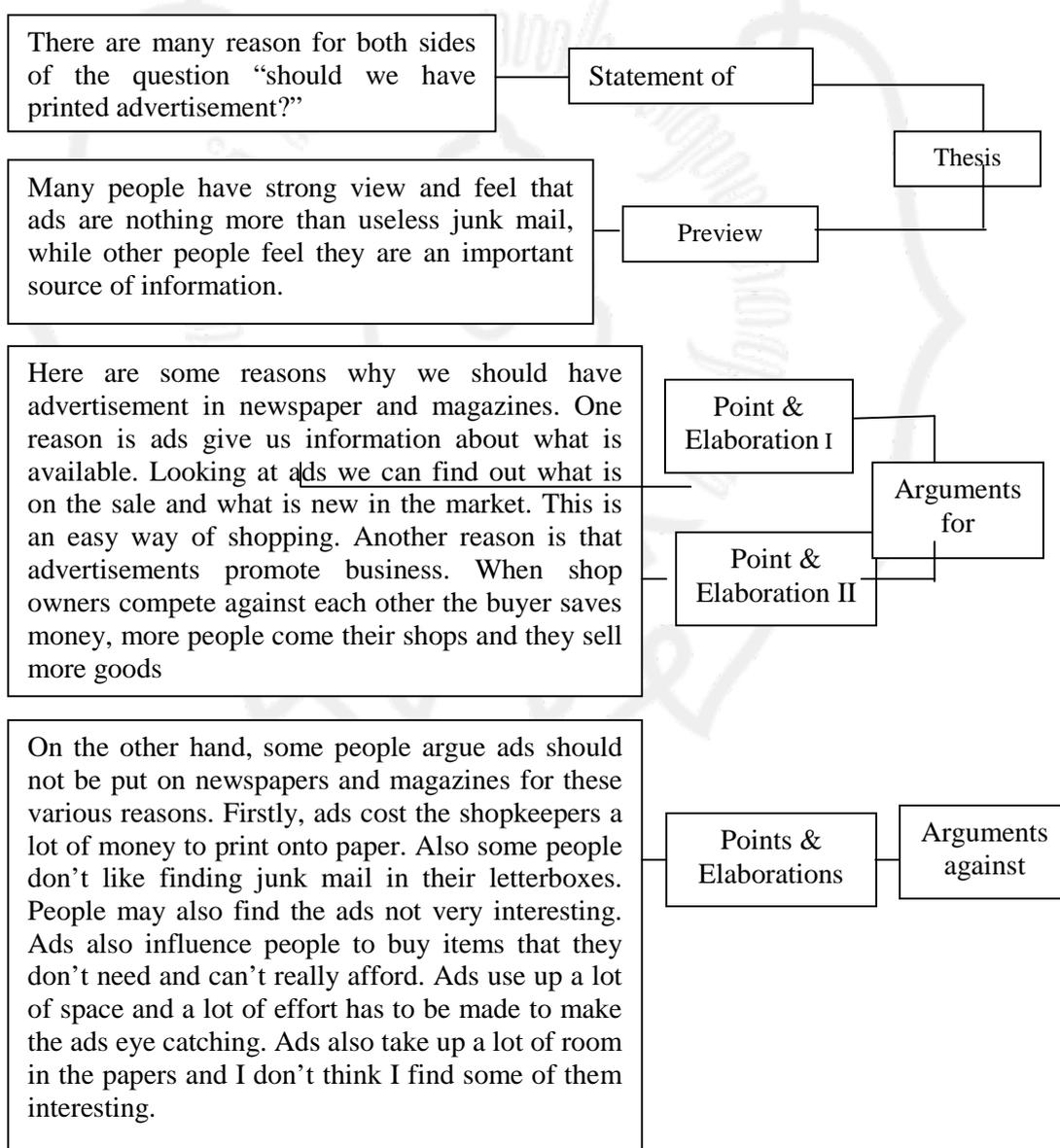
( Gerot and Wignell, 1994:211)

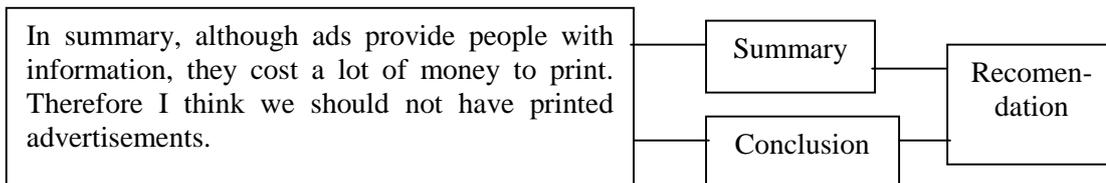
#### d. Discussion

Discussion genre is used to present two contrasting point view or more about an issue, concluding with a recommendation based on the weight of evidence. The GSPs of this genre are; issue (consist of statement and preview),

argument for and again or the statement of differing point of view ( consist of point and elaboration ), and the last is conclusion or recommendation.

The significant lexicogrammatical feature that can be found in this kind of the text focus on generic human and genre non-human participant, use of material, relational, and mental process, use of logical conjunctive relation, and use of simple present tense.E.g:



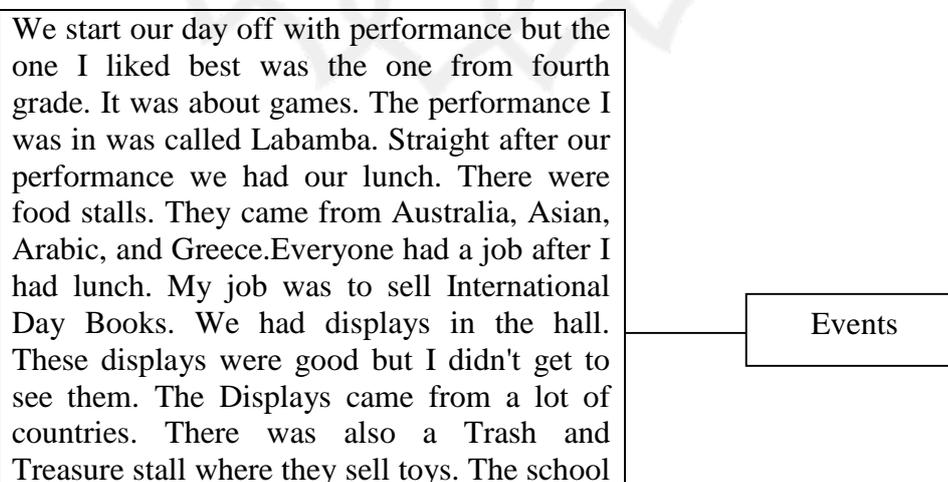
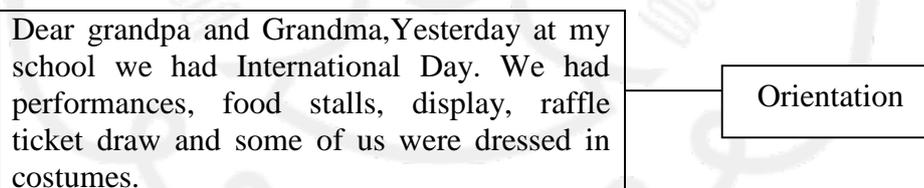


(MEDSP;1989:p.20)

e. Recount

The social function of this genre is to retell event in the past for the purpose of informing or entertaining. The GSPs of this genre are Orientation as the opening, which provide the setting and introduce participants, then are continued with the Event which cover what happened in what sequence, and the last one is Re-orientation, it is an optional element and also the closure event.

Moreover, the lexicogrammatical feature are specific participant, use of material process, circumstances of time and place, use of past tense, and focus on temporal sequence. E.g:



got these things by asking the children to bring them in. After lunch we had a raffle ticket draw. I didn't win anything but a lot of people did.

Although I didn't win anything.  
International Day was still fun  
(MEDSP: 1989;p.5)

Reorientation

#### f. Procedure

The social function of this genre is to describe how something is accomplished through a sequence of action or steps. The GSPs are started from the goal, Material (sometimes, not require for all procedural texts), then the steps 1-n (procedural steps consisting of some steps oriented to achieve the goal). The lexicogrammatical features are general human agents, use of simple present tense (often imperative mood), use mainly of temporal conjunction, and use of Material process. E. g:

**The hole Game**

Goal

Two players  
One marble per person  
A hole in ground  
A line (distance) to start from

Material

1. first, you must dub (click marbles together)
2. then you must check that the marbles are in good condition and are nearly worth the same value.
3. next, you must dig a hole in the ground and draw a line a fair distance away from the

Steps

hole.

4. the first player carefully throw his or her marble toward the hole.
5. then, the second player tries to throw his or her marble closer to the hole than his or her opponent.
6. the player whose marble is closest to the hole tries to flick his or her marble into the hole. If successful, this player tries o flick his or her opponent's marble into the hole.

The person flicking the last marble into the hole wins and gets to keep both marbles.

( Gerot and Wignell, 1994:207)

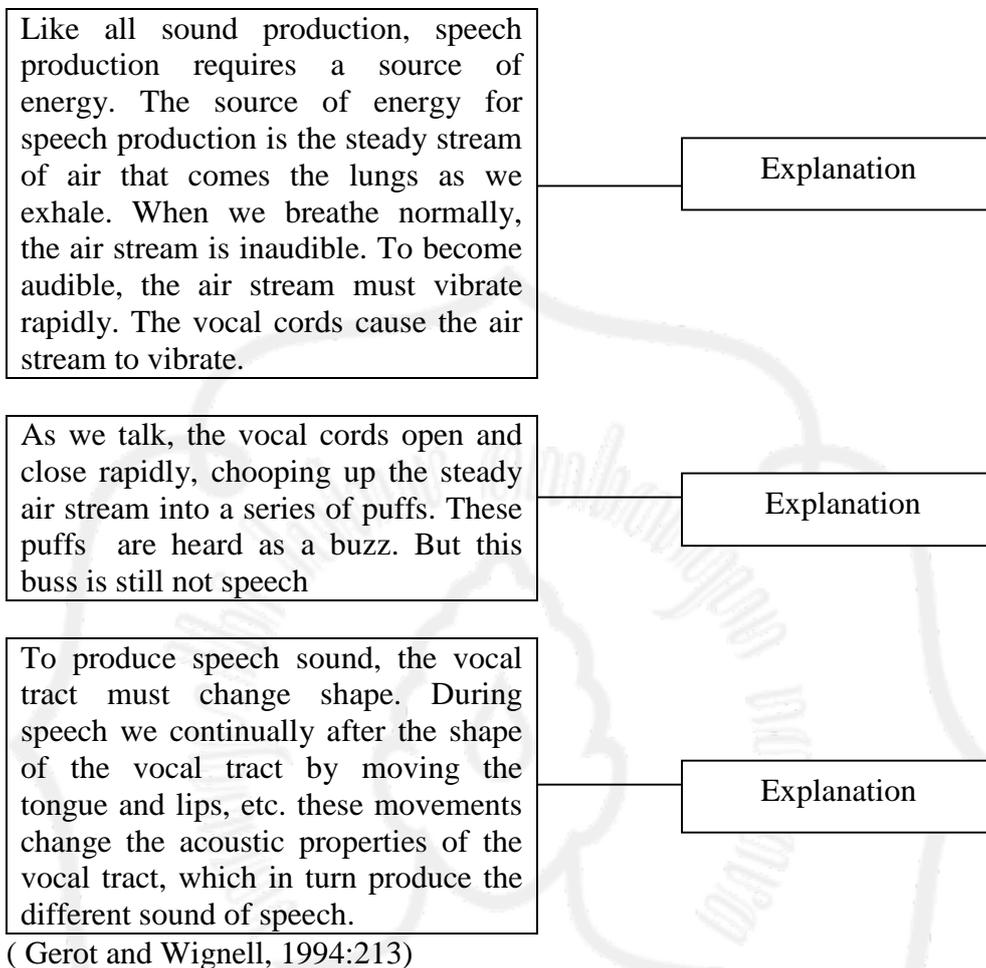
g. Explanation

Explanation genre is used to explain the process involved in the formation or working of natural or sociocultural phenomenon. In other words, it is used to account for the process how things work or why things work as they are. It more focuses on the process than things. The GSPs of this genre are started from a general statement to position the reader, then followed by sequenced explanations of why or how something occurs. Its lexicogrammatical features are generic, non-human participant, mainly of material and relational process, use mainly temporal and causal circumstances and conjunctions, use of simple present tense and passive voice. E.g:

### A Brief Summary of Speech Production

Speech production is made possible by the specialized movements of our vocal organs that general speech sounds waves.

General Statement



#### h. Exploration

Exploration genre functions to discover something that is still theoretical phase. The activity sequence of exploration should be structure in order to gain efficient result.

Another types of genre as the additional information can be explained as bellow:

### i. News Item

The social function of this genre is to inform readers, listeners or viewer about events of the day which are considered newsworthy or important. The generic structure (GSPs) are started with Newsworthy Event (recount the event in summary form), then continued by Background Event (elaborate what happened, to whom, in what circumstances), and then the last one is Source (comments by participants in witnesses to and authorities expert on the event. The significant lexicogrammatical features are the text is in the short shape, such as telegraphic information about story captured in headline, use of material process which retells the event, use of projecting verbal processes, and focus on circumstances. E.g:

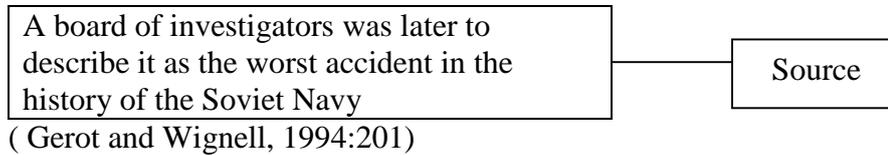
#### Town 'Contaminated'

Moscow- A Russian journalist has uncovered evidence of another Soviet nuclear catastrophe, which killed 10 sailors and contaminated an entire town.

Newsworthy Event

Yelena Vazrshavskya is the journalist to speak to people who witnessed the explosion a nuclear. Submarine at the naval base of Skotovo-22 near Vladivostock. The accident, which occurred 13 moths before the Chernobyl disaster spread radioactive fall-out over the base and near by town, but was covered up by officials of the Soviet Union. Residents were told the explosion in the reactor of the Victor-class submarine during a refit had been a 'thermal' and not a nuclear explosion. And those involved in the clean up operation to move more than 600 tonnes of contaminated material were sworn to secrecy.

Background Events



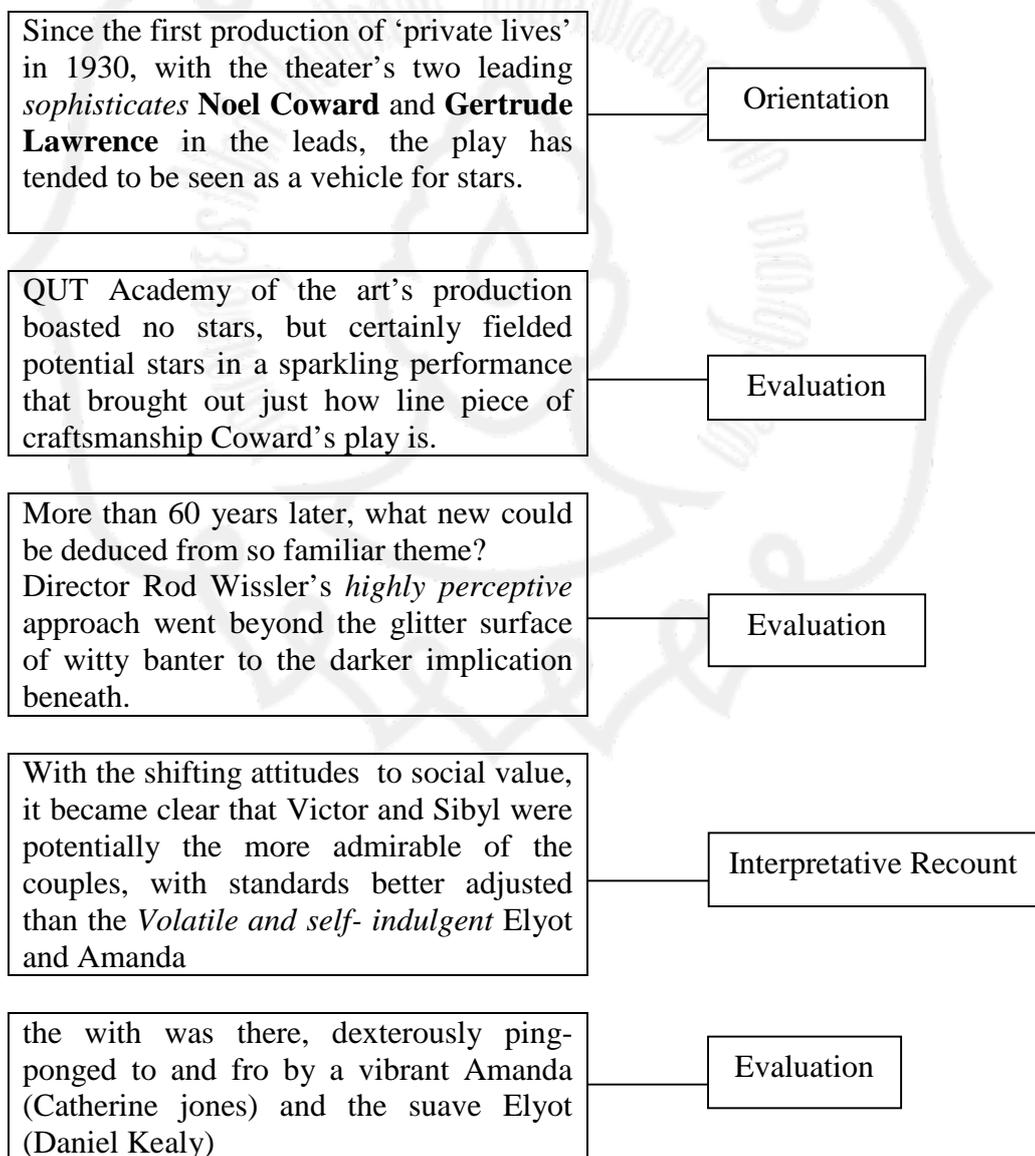
#### j. Review

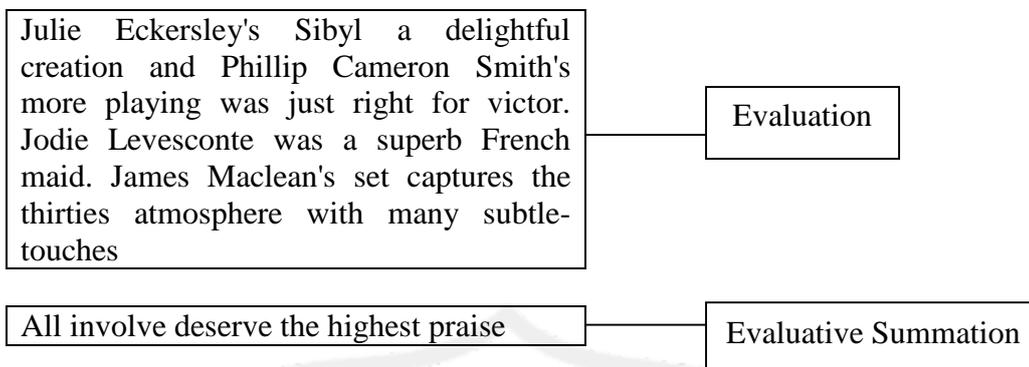
Review genre has function to critique an art work or event for a public audience. Such work of art include movies, TV shows, books, plays, operas, recording, exhibitions, concert and ballets. The GSPs of this genre are begun with Orientation, and then continued by Interpretative Recount, Evaluation, and the last is Evaluative Summation. First is Orientation, it is used to place the work in its general and particular context, often by comparing it with other of its kind or through analogue with a non-art object or event. It is typically provided by the reviewer. Second is Interpretative Recount, it is used to summarize that plot and/or provides an account of how the reviewed rendition of the work come into being; is optional, but if present, often recursive. It is provided by the reviewer, and optionally source (that is someone who participated in the creation and/or performance of the work). Then, the third is Evaluation which provides an evaluation of the work and/ or its performance or production is usually recursive. It has the same provider with the Interpretation recount. And the last is Evaluate Summation which provides a kind of punch line which sum up the review's opinion of the art event as a whole is optional. It is provided by the reviewer.

The Lexicogrammatical feature of this genre are focused on particular participant, direct expression of opinion through use of attitudinal lexis

including; attitudinal epithets in nominal groups; qualitative attributive an affective mental process, then use of elaborating and extending clause and group complexes to package the information, and the finally the use of metaphorical language. The genre for reviewing books, concert, and theatre is the same genre even though three different media are involved. Changing the medium ( a mode, a register, variable) does not change the genre. E.g:

### Private Lives Sparkle





( Gerot and Wignell, 1994:219)

### I. Register

A texts have to be understood in relation to their context of situation and context to their context of culture. The register theory has correlation with the context of situation. Frame works for analyzing context of situation are:

- The participant in the situation. It is referred to as persons and personalities, the statuses and role of the participants.
- The Action of the participant (what they are doing, both verbal action and non-verbal action).
- Other relevant features of the situation : surrounding object and event
- The effect of verbal action what changes were brought by the participant in he situation had to say. ( Martin,1992:p. 497).

Meanwhile, Halliday defined register as the configuration of semantic resources that the member of the culture associates with a situation type. It is the meaning potential that is accessible in a given social context ( Halliday in Martin, 1992: 498). Defining register in these terms pushes consideration of context refers

to as context of situation. Then, context of situation is organized metafunctionally into field, tenor, and mode.

Register can be simply called as language variation based on the use. In this case, register is not only limited on the choice of word but also the choice of text structure, texture: cohesion and lexicogrammar, phonology and graphology (Santoso, 2003: 47). So it can be concluded that the variation of language at register is influenced by the context situation as mentioned above, covering three variables: field, tenor, and mode.

a. Field

Field is the social action, “what is actually taking place”. It refers to what is happening to the nature of the social action that is taking place. What is that the participant are engaged in which the language figures as some essential component ( Halliday & Hassan, 1985:12 ). Field is used to predict experiential meaning. In a text, field can be seen through text structure, cohesion, system, transitivity, clause system, group system ( nominal, verbal, and adjunct), and lexical system abstraction and technicality ( Santoso, 2003:50).

b. Tenor

Tenor is the role structure who is taking part to the nature of the participants, their status and role. Martin (1992:53) states tenor is the element of discourse which is concerned about the negotiation of social relationship among participant. Tenor is used to predict interpersonal meaning, and so is realized primarily through the interpersonal

metafunction in language. Tenor mediates the relationships among three aspects: status, contact, and affect. Status describes the writer relationship among participants, whether they are equal or unequal, horizontal or vertical. Contact deals with the degree of involvement among interlocutors, while affect refers to the judgment or assessment among the participants. Affect focuses on the emotional charge of participants to suggest basic contrast between positive and negative.

c. Mode

According to Halliday & Hasan (1985:12), mode refers to what part of language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language for them in the context. Mode is the projection to predict textual meaning.

Mode consists of channel and media. Channel is the use of the text which suggests whether the language used tends to be written or spoken, including rhetorical function of language such as persuasive, expository, didactic, and so forth. This can be identified through nominal group, verbal group, clause system, and lexical density (Halliday, 1985). Then media in which the language is expressed, suggest whether the language is suitable or not with the medium (Santoso, 2003).

## J. Text Structure

Text structure refers to the overall structure, the global structure of the message form, and it is made up of three elements: the beginning, the middle, and the end Halliday & Hasan, 1992:53).

Text structure is the unity of form and meaning in a text, which refers to an organism, consisting three structures namely opening, body, and closing. The three structures form an organism of meaning . which is aimed for achieving social function of a text ( Santoso,2003:60).

Meanwhile, for Hasan, text structure is the realization of the choice that is made from among the option constituting a culture's field, mode, and tenor. In practice, obligatory elements of structure appear to derive from field, then GSP controlled by tenor and mode. It means that there is a strong correlation between field text structure, and genre ( Hasan in Martin, 1992:504)

Hasan's argument is then supported by Martin. According to Martin text structure refers to as 'schematic structure'. The generic choices would preselect field, mode, and tenor that becomes particular elements of the text structure. In the schematic structure, genre defines as a staged, goal-oriented social process realized through register ( Martin,1992:505)

## K. Lexicogrammar

The term of lexicogrammar actually consists of two element, lexis and grammar. Lexis is words being used in the text while grammar is a structure or system, either in the rank of morphology, group, or clause. Therefore, lexicogrammar is meant as the use of words in morphology, group or clause in expressing the language metafunction and the social function of the text (Santoso, 2003:77). In other words, as stated by Eggins (1994:14) that the experiential, interpersonal, and textual meaning choice which express context in texts are in turn realized through lexicogrammatical pattern; the words and structures that speakers use. Lexicogrammar is a concrete realization of register.

### 1. MOOD System and MOOD Structure

Mood system is a system used in analyzing a clause whether it belongs to indicative, declarative and interrogative, or imperative. In English, the clause type is observed through this system by looking at its mood structure consisting of Subject, which is a nominal group, and Finite element, which is part of a verbal group (Halliday,1985:72).

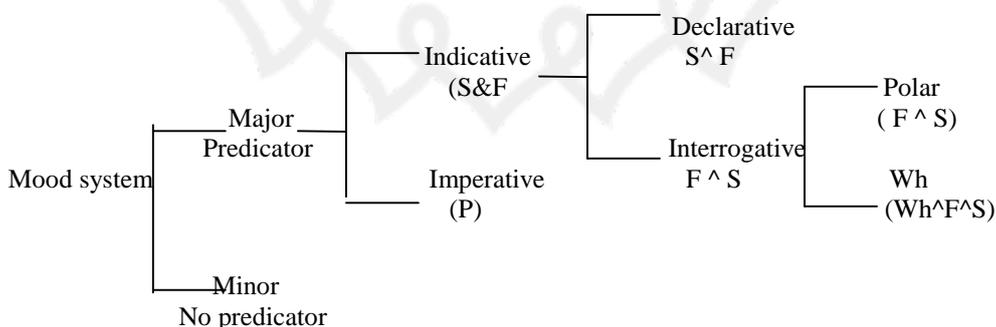
The Mood structure is the basis through which interpersonal meaning of a clause can be interpreted as a proposition or a proposal. Proposition is used to give information or to tell something, while proposal is used to give command or for exchange of goods and services among participants in text. The following figure will show the basic mood system of English clause.

Referring to the system above, the interpersonal meaning of a clause can be interpreted as to be a proposition, or a proposal. In SFL the two meaning are divided into types of meaning since when people interact with one another, they typically are demanding and giving either service and goods or information. The following figure will show how the four meanings are classified.

	Goods and Services	Information
Giving	<i>"Here's the book"</i>	<i>"This is the book"</i>
Demanding	<i>"Find the book"</i>	<i>"Is this the book"</i>
	Proposal	Proposition

Mood structure consists of two parts: Mood and Residue. Mood is a consisting of Subject and Finite (it is one of a small number of verbal operator expressing tense which either temporal or modal), while Residue is the remainder of it, which consist of Predicator, Complement and Adjunct. An indicative declarative clause grammatically has Subject followed by Finite, while Indicative Interrogative clause consists of Finite followed by Subject. Imperative clause has no either subject or finite. It only has a predicator ( Santoso, 2003:109)

Mood system can be seen in the figure bellow:



### 3. Thematic Structure

According to Halliday, thematic structure can give the clause its character as a message. Most of all languages of the clause have the character of message that gives the status of a communicative event. But in English, the clause is organized as a message by having a special status assigned to one part of it. One element in the clause is enunciated as the theme, this then combines with the remainder so that the two parts together constitute a message. The theme serves as the point of departure of the message. The theme serves as the point of departure of the message: it is that with which the clause is concern. Then, the remainder of the message is called Rheme.

In English, the theme can be identified as that or those elements which come first in the clause. It is because of the theme is the starting-point for the message. At a clause as a message, the theme looks backwards, relating to the current message to what has gone before. Meanwhile, Rheme can be identified as new information that comes in the rest of the clause. Rheme points both backward and forwards by picking up on information which is already available and adding to it by presenting information which was not there before. The interaction of Theme and Rheme govern how the information in a text develops. (Gerot and Wignell,1994:103).

In other words, the clause as a message consist of a Theme combines with Rheme. Halliday added that the Theme is not necessarily a nominal group, it may also be an adverbial group or prepositional phrase (1985:39). Then, the Theme can be divided into number of categories: Ideational, Textual, and Interpersonal Theme.

## 1. Ideational Theme

Ideational meaning is the representation of experience. It is meaning in sense of 'context'. Ideational function of the clause is that of representing what in the broadest sense we can 'process': action, event, process of consciousness, and relation. An ideational element is anything representing a process, a participant in a process or a circumstance attendant on that process.

Ideational or Topical Theme is usually the first nominal group in the clause. Topical Theme may also be nominal group complexes, adverbial groups, prepositional phrase or embedded clause. (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 104). This Theme is divided into two, namely Unmarked Theme that usually functioning as subject, and Marked Theme that usually functioning as adjunct or complement.

For example:

### Unmarked Topical Theme

Jack	Went to Singapore
Theme: Topical Unmarked	Rheme

### Marked Topical Theme

In Bandung	My sister met the Boss
Theme: Topical Marked	Rheme

## 2. Interpersonal Theme

It is the meaning as a form of action. The speaker or writer does something to the listener or reader by means of language. The exchanging roles in rhetorical interaction, such as: statements, questions, offer and commands, together with accompanying modality is the interpersonal function of the clause

(Halliday,1985:53). They may be modal Adjunct, Vocative, Finite or WH-elements. For example:

(1). Finite as Interpersonal Theme

Will	you	come to house this evening?
Theme		Rheme
Interpersonal	Topical Unmarked	

(2). Mood Adjunct as Interpersonal Theme

Perhaps	we	Can wait until next week
Theme		Rheme
Interpersonal	Topical Unmarked	

(3). Vocative Adjunct as Interpersonal Theme

John,	I	Decided to wait until next week
Theme		Rheme
Interpersonal	Topical	

3. Textual Theme

Textual Theme relates the clause to its context: both the preceding (and following) text, and the context of situation. They can be continuatives, structural, and conjunctions. Continuative is a small set of items such as yes, no, well, oh, which signal that a new move is beginning. It is a response, in dialogue or a move to the point if the same speaker is continuing. Structural Theme is one of the obligatory thematic element (conjunction) such as ; and, but, when, while, etc. conjunctive Theme is one of the conjunctive adjuncts such as: moreover, in addition, therefore, nevertheless. For example:

## (1) Continuative

Well,	I	have to go now.
Theme		Rheme
Textual	Top. Unmarked	

## (2) Structural

But,	I	Didn't see it
Theme		Rheme
Textual	Top. Unmarked	

## (3) Conjunctive

Finally,	They	Finish their study
Theme		Rheme
Textual	Top. Unmarked	

## 4. Group

A group implies a group of word and it has relation among words in the group. In English there are a number of types of groups, nominal groups, verbal groups, conjunction groups and prepositional groups. Basically a group is an extension of a word. For example:

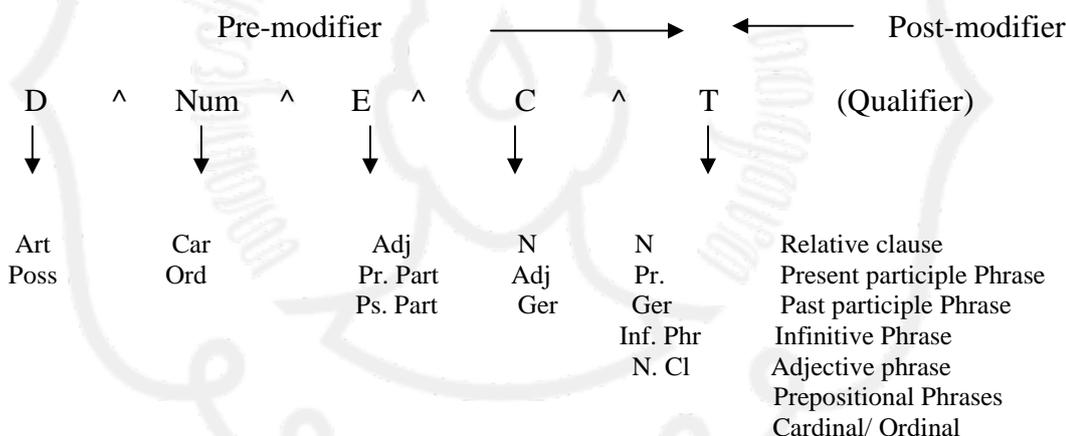
- Nominal group : the lion, that big lion  
 Verbal group : gave, had given  
 Adverbial group : slowly, more slowly  
 Conjunction group : even if, as soon as  
 Preposition group : right behind, immediately in front of

Meanwhile, according to Halliday, a group is equivalent to a word complex, that means a combination of words built up on the basis of a particular logical relation. There are three main classes of group: nominal group, verbal group, and adverbial group (1985: 159).

1. Nominal Group

Nominal group is an experiential structure which has the function of specifying a class of things and some categories of membership within this class ( Halliday,1985:160).

On the other hand, Gerot and Wignell stated that a nominal group means a group of words which has a noun ( a word which names a person, place or thing). As its head word and includes all additional information related to that noun. The nominal group representing experience and has a number of functional components. The structure of nominal group in English can be seen in the following figure:



( Adapted from Santoso, 2003:100)

1.) Thing (T)

The Thing is a subject to further modification and specification. Thing (T) is the head of nominal group. It can be Noun such as ‘John or dog’, pronoun, such as ‘she or her’, infinitive phrase ‘to do or to say’, gerund such as ‘singing or crying) and Noun clause such as ‘ that she was sick yesterday’.

2.) Deictic (D)

Deictic has function of stating “which thing”. It also indicates whether or not some specific subset of the thing is intended. There are two kind of Deictic: specific and non-specific. The specific deictic includes demonstrative (this, that, the, which, whatever, and possessive (my, their, yours, etc). and the other one is non0specific Deictic such as each, every, both, all, neither, no one, some, any.

### 3.) Numerative (N)

Numerative tells us ‘how many’. It indicates some numerical feature of he subset: either quality or order, either exact (cardinal number) or inexact. For

example:      Quantity      : the two dogs, lots of dogs

                  Order            : the first dog, the third cat

### 4. ) Epithet

It is pre-modifier which describes thing in terms of its size, shape, color, condition (physical or psychological). This indicates some equality of the subset, either objective ( such as, old, big, small, blue, fast, etc) of the thing it self called experiential Epithet, or maybe an expression of the speaker’s subjective attitude towards it called attitudinal Epithet, e.g ; silly, lovely, fantastic, etc. beside, Epithet is also realized in present participle (e.g.: crying baby, a singing bird, running horse): past participle (e.g. stolen car, hidden dimension).

### 5.) Classifier

It is pre modifier which classifies thin in terms of types or kind ( what type or what kind). There are three kinds of classifier:

Noun as Classifier : that is a rubber boat, I like Javanese food

Adjective as classifier : he has brown eyes

Gerund as classifier : I place the fruits in the dining table

## 6.) Qualifier

Qualifier is post-modifier which adds information about the thing, A qualifier is almost always a prepositional phrase or relative clause, and usually involves embedding. For example:

Adjective Clause : a house will be sold

Present participle : a women wearing red jacket

Infinitive phrase : some problem to solve, etc

## 2. Verbal Group

Verbal group is the constituent that function as Finite plus predicator (if there is no Finite, so predicator can stand alone) in the mood structure and as process in the transitivity structure ( Halliday,1985:175).

### 2.1. Experiential structure of the verbal group

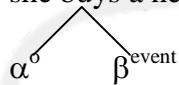
Experiential structure is formed from finite plus event, with optional auxiliary ( one or more). For example:

Mary	Studies	Math	It has	been	taken	by Sam
	Finite/event		Finite	aux	Event	

## 2.2. Logical Structure of the group

It realizes the system tense (either primary or secondary tense). The primary tense is the head, shown as alpha ( $\alpha$ ). Then the modifying elements are indicated by Beta ( $\beta$ ),  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ , etc. those elements are secondary tense that indicate the past (-), present (o), or future (+).

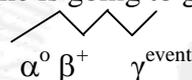
e.g: she buys a new computer



she bought a new computer



she is going to go a market



## 5. Clause system

Clause can be defined as the grammatical unit in which semantic construct of different kinds are brought together and integrated into a whole (Halliday,1985b:66). In the same point of view, Gerot and Wignell (1994:82) stated that clause is defined as the largest unit in the lexicogrammar strata. Is statement implies that a clause I grammatical unit which consist of words that they are arranged in forms of larger structure.

There are two kinds of clause: minor and major clause.

### 1. Minor Clause

Minor clause with no mood or transitivity structure and have no thematic structure. Usually, it uses as a call, greeting, exclamation, such as: *Good Night!, well done!, Hi!, Good day!* ( Halliday, 1985:63)

## 2. Major Clause

Major clause is the opposite of minor clause, therefore it has mood, transitivity, and thematic structure. Major clause is divided into two: simplex and complex clause.

### 1.) Simplex Clause

Simplex clause indicates to a clause which performs one process means one activity. It is single clause without any expansion of meaning, for example: *Father eats fried rice.*

### 2.) Complex clause

Complex clause happened when Head clause together with other clause that modifies it. It is also a clause which expressing more than one activity. Example: *I went to campus although it was rain.* Complex clause can be interpreted in two : interdependency and logico-semantic relation.

#### a. Interdependency Relation

It is happed where one element modifies another, and the status of the two is dependent on the modified. Independent relation can be divided into hypotactic and paratactic. **Hypotactic** is the relation between a dependent element and its dominant, the element on which it is dependent (Halliday, 1985:195). It means that the element is unequal status (non-symetrical). The Hypotactic structure is

identified by Greek letters ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ , ...) the external conjunction which is used such as: after, before, since, as, when, etc. For example:

My sister was doing her homework when I got home.

$\alpha$

$\beta$

**Paratactic** is the relation between two like element of equal status, one initiating and the other is continuing (Halliday,1985:195). Paratactic relation is also symmetrical, its structure is identified by a numerical notation (1, 2, 3,...), and the external conjunctions are: and, but, or, so (that), etc.

Example: My sister plays piano and I play guitar

1

2

#### b. Logico-Semantic Relation

Logico-semantic relation constitutes an inter-clausal relation which is expressed in the grammar as a complex clause ( Halliday, 1985b). It is classified into two: expansion and projection

##### b.1. Expansion

Expansion means that the secondary clause expands the primary clause by way of elaboration (=), and extension (+), or enhancement (x).

##### a. Elaboration

Elaboration involves four relationship: specifying in great detail, restatement, exemplification and comment (Gerot and Wignell,1994: 89). Its purpose is to express the same thing with different wording. The logical relationship covered under

elaboration are: 'i.e', 'e.g', sn 'namely'. It is marked by = ('equal') sign . for example:

I tied up my messy desk, it needed it

1                      =2

#### b. Extension

This extends the meaning of one clause by adding something new, giving an exception to it, or offering an alternative. It involves: 'and', 'but', 'or'. It is signed by (+).

Example; Angie is beautiful, but a bit selfish

1                      +2

#### b. Enhancement

Enhancement involve circumstantial relationships where the circumstantial information is coded as a new clause rather than within clause. It is marked by (x) sign. It typically covers 'so', 'yet', and 'then'.

Example: Jack was tired, so he went home soon

1                      x2

#### b.2. Projection

Projection links clauses by having one process projected through primary clause, either by quoting or reporting. Projection is divided into two: locution (") or and idea (').

##### a. Locution

In locution, one clause is projected through another, which presents it as a locution, a construction wording. The verbal process are the typical

process accruing with this logical relationship such as: say, tell, ask, report, etc. It is marked by (“).

Example: He said that he has finished his project

$\alpha$                       “ $\beta$

#### b. Idea

In idea, one clause is projected through another, which presents it as an idea a construction of meaning. Mental processes are the typical process occurring with this logical relationship. It is marked by (‘)

Example: I think, Mary loves him very much

$\alpha$                       ‘ $\beta$

### 6. Lexis system

According to Santoso, lexis system is a word which is used to realize social process or a text. It also can be used to realize ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. (2003:121).

#### a) Congruent and Incongruent lexis

Congruent expression is an expression in which the symbol has direct relation with reality (ibid). The congruent expression is indicated by the use of nominal group or participant, verbal group for the process, and adverbial for the circumstance. for example:

*Grace is having dinner with her parents*

<u>Physical reality</u>			<u>Symbolic reality</u>
Grace	(Noun)	↘	Nominal group
Is having dinner	(Process activity)		Verbal group
With her parents	(cir.accompaniment)		Adverbial group

Incongruent expression is acknowledged as grammatical metaphor including nominalization. It can be said as an expression in which the symbol has indirect relation with reality (Santoso, 2003). The term incongruent as grammatical metaphor means a process of changing verbal and adjective into noun. Through the nominalization of verbal and adjective, the abstraction used in the text can be analyzed. For example:

*The earthquake in Jogja is caused by Mt. Merapi activity*

<u>Physical reality</u>			<u>Symbolic reality</u>
Earthquake	(process)	↘	Nominal group
Is caused	(logical relation)		Verbal Group
Mt. Merapi	(process)		Nominal Group
Activity			

Those concepts above are essential for understanding the difference between spoken and written.

The Nominalization is applied for neutralizing some ideas as well as attitudes or thoughts. It is also used to make a brief definition of something so that it is enough in scientific written text. The other case that is made by means of nominalization is technicality. Technicality is a process of meaning of physical of social reality through nominalization (Santoso, 2003:124). This process is used to see the nature or social indication that is relatively consistent, through the

scientific paradigm, namely comprehension, identification, and classification, which is different from what common people think. Technicality process can help the scientists think mathematically by using the transitivity: attribute relational process or identification (ibid.p.125) for example:

X		Y
<i>Erosion</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>the process of scraping down of soil particle caused by water or wind continuously</i>

X	→	Y
<i>Erosion</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>the silting up of river</i>

(Santoso, 2003;125)

## 7. Lexical Density

Lexical density is a measurement of the amount of content information in a clause. Lexical density is also a reasonable measure of the readability whether the text is spoken or written language. (Gerot and wignell,1994). Lexical density can be seen from the number of lexical items in a clause. Lexical items are words convey information (halliday,1985b). The following underline words are the example of lexical items while the rest are called as grammatical ones.

I can't **mind** the **kids** **today**  
 because I must **go** to **football training**  
 and I can't **leave early**  
 because we've **got** an **important game** on **Saturday**  
 and if we **win** it  
 we **go into** the **finals**  
 but **Wednesday's fine**  
 because I don't have **training**  
 so I can **mind** them then

if that's **OK** with you

The way of measuring the lexical density can be calculated by dividing the number of clause. In the example above, the text is consist of 20 content words n and 10 clauses, so the lexical density is 2 (20 divided by 10).

## **L . Cohesion**

Cohesion is the resource within language that provide continuity in a text over, and above that provided by clause structure and clause complexes. Furthermore, Halliday states that cohesion has same meaning with the non-structural relationship to construct the passage of discourse. The non-structural relationship is the relation that may involve element of any extent, both smaller and larger than a clauses, form single words to lengthy passage of text; and they may across gaps of any extent, both within the clause and beyond the clause (Halliday, 1985).

In essence cohesion function is to tie and cohere the forms and wide range of meaning within a text as the system beyond grammatical structure. The types of cohesion are grammatical and lexical cohesion.

### **1. Grammatical Cohesion**

grammatical cohesion comprises four: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

#### **a. Reference**

It is the relation between meanings. A participant or circumstantial element introduced at one place in the text can be taken as a reference point for something that follows. It enables one to account how those elements are tied in the text as to understand the text as discourse. Reference also refers to the something comes in again. There are three kinds of reference: personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference.

#### a.1. Personal Reference

It covers the entire personal pronouns, possessive adjective, and possessive pronoun, both singular and plural. First personal pronoun such as: I, me, our, we, ours. Second personal pronoun such as : you, your, yours, and then the third personal pronoun: it, she, he, her, him, they, their.

For example:

Wallace and his dog Gromit run a very successful humane pest control, until one day they encounter the most unmanageable pest.

#### a. 2. Demonstrative reference

It is reference by means of location. It covers the circumstantial (adverbial), demonstrative (here, now, then, and there), the remaining (nominal ) demonstrative ( this, thee, that, those, and the).

For example: It was a venomous one, that small green snake

#### a. 3. Comparative reference.

It covers general comparison and particular comparison. It is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. General comparison

express likeness or similarity (same, equal, like wise, similar, etc), and unlikeness or dissimilarity (other, different, otherwise)

#### b. Ellipsis and Substitution

Ellipsis is a system of cohesion which enables participants to omit a constituent of a clause or probably a clause in an interaction. There are three types of Ellipsis:

**-Nominal Ellipsis** : it is an ellipsis within nominal group.

E.g: She takes my pen, can I borrow yours?

**- Verba Ellipsis** : it occurs within verbal group.

E.g: A: what are you doing?  
B: eating.

**- Clausal Ellipsis** : this usually occurs in an answer of question either yes/ no question or WH- Question.

E.g: Do you love me, don't you?

On the other hand, substitution is used substitute a constituent of a clause. Grammatically the constituents that are largely substituted are predicator and complements. Substitution is used to avoid repetition. There are three types substitution:

\* Nominal (one, ones, some)

e.g: I have black bag, but I still want the green one

\* Verbal (do, does, did)

e.g: Does he sleep? Yes, he does

\* Clausal (so, not)

e..g: has everyone gone home?- I hope not

### c. Conjunction

Conjunction can be interpreted as the semantic system whereby speakers relate clause in terms of *temporal sequence* ( connect clause depend on whether the actions they encode take place at the same time or one after the other), *consequential relation* (connect clauses as cause and effect), *Comparative relation* ( pick out contrasts and similarities between clause), and *additive relation* ( simply add or substitute extra alternative clauses to a text) ( Gerot and Wignell, 1994).

According to Santoso (2003: 67), conjunction is comprised into two, internal and external conjunction. Internal conjunction connects two ideas or two different sentences. Meanwhile, external conjunction connects two ideas of two different clauses within a sentence.

The other factor which is relevant to the types of conjunctive relation found in English is whether the conjunction is paratactic (coordinating) or Hypotactic (subordinating) (Martin in Gerot, 1994) .

The following is a summary of conjunction taken from Martin (1992)

	<b>Distinctive Internal</b>	<b>External /Internal Cohesive</b>	<b>Paratactic</b>	<b>hypotactic</b>
Additive	Moreover In addition Alternatively	And  Or	and  or	beside  if not..then
Comparative	Equality That is On the other Hand	likewise  in contrast instead	so  but	like,as,as if, when whereas except that

Temporal	At the when, same time Finally, At first	Meanwhile  Throughout Previously Thereupon	and  meanwhile then	while,  as long as after,since, now what
Consequential	To this end  Then  In conclusion  After all Nevertheless  Admittedly In this way	To this end  Then, Otherwise Therefore  for however  yet thus	so  so  so  but  and thus	so that,last so as, in case if,even if, unless because, as Since  although, In spite of  by, thereby

## 2. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion refers to relationship between and among words in a text. It is concerned with content words and in the relationship among them (Gerot and wignell:1994). Furthermore Santoso added, the cohesive affect can be achieved by the selection of vocabulary. The lexical cohesion is classified into two; taxonomy and non-taxonomy cohesion (2003:72)

### a. Taxonomy Cohesion

It is happened where one lexical item relates to another through either class/ subclass or part/whole part. This relation is divided into two:

#### 1. Superordination

It is consist of inclusion and similarity. Inclusion involve **hyponymy** refers to two or more lexical items used in a text are related through sub-

classification (example: Animal: cat, dog, tiger), and **co-hyponimiy** refers to two or more lexical items used in a text are both member of super ordinate class (example: horse, cow, whale, tiger).

Similarity refers to two or more lexical items expressing similar or different meaning. It is divided into three types: repetition, synonymy and antonymy. **Repetition** refers to the use of the same word including inflection and derivation, E.g: leave, leave, leaning. **Synonymy** is the choice of word referring to the similar meaning, E.g: leave-depart. **Antonymy** is the use of word with contrastive meaning, E.g: good-bad.

## 2. Composition

Composition is part-whole cohesive relationship. It has characteristics of collectivity, consistency, and constituency. *Collectivity* refers to the relation between the group and the member (garden-plants). *Consistency* is the relation between the thing and the material (chair-wood, pot-clay, book-paper). Meanwhile, *constituency* is the relation between something and the element. It consist of meronymy (house-window, train-coach), and co-meronymy (window-door-wall, chairman-secretary-member).

### b. Non-taxonomy Cohesion

Non-taxonomy cohesion is focused on the thing-oriented to interpret the experiential meaning that cannot be manifested through the single item. Then,

non-taxonomy cohesion is divided into two: experiential nuclear and activity sequence (Santoso,2003)

### 1. Experiential Nuclear

Experiential nuclear reflect the way in which actions, people, places, things, and equalities configure as activities in activity sequences. There are two kinds of experiential nuclear, namely extension and enhancement. Extension refers to the relation which adds the idea. For example:

Clause : (process-medium) : make-cake, sing-song,etc

Verbal group : (event-modulation) : try-to win, etc

Nominal group: (something-epithet) : clever-boy, etc.

Meanwhile, in enhancement, the relation refers to modifying something

Example: clause : (process-medium) : swim-in the sea

Verbal group : (event-adjunct) : run-quickly

Nominal group ; (something-qualifier) : book-on the table

(Santoso,2003)

### 2. Activity Sequence

Activity sequence is a relation of activity sequence in a certain event which is done by the participants (Santoso:2003). It is divided into two: activity sequence on the time sequence of event (go to campus-enter the class-study-go home), and consequential sequence (get cough- go to doctor-get the medicine-drink medicine-recover). (Santoso, 2003)

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Type of Research**

Research methodology is the way of thinking and doing which carefully arranged to carry out and achieve the goal of the research Kartini Kartono (1990: 20).

This research uses a qualitative method in finding the data to be discussed. Sutopo (1988) states that the data collected (for this method) are words in the sentences or in the pictures and not in the form of numbers. This research also used descriptive method. The purpose of descriptive method is to seek accurate and adequate description of activities, objects, process and persons.

Arikunto also adds that descriptive research does not need any hypothesis in its research stages. The description is commonly used to describe certain phenomena, based on data collected, to get a conclusion. (1992: 200). The use of descriptive method is aimed to describe the textual meaning in movie review columns: Now Showing column and Flick Fact column.

The descriptive comparative is also employed in this research. According to Surakhmad a descriptive comparative study to compare the similarities and the differences of a certain phenomenon (1994:139). It refers to comparing the two texts of movie review of Now Showing column and flick Fact column. This research compares the lexicogrammar, cohesion, genre system, the channel and

medium applied in both texts. The purpose is to know the similarities and differences of the object which were analyzed.

## **B. Source of Data**

The data source is subject from which data are obtained (Arikunto, 1987). The source of data is an important part in research organization; the appropriate data will give the researcher a great number of information for the research.

The data used in this research were obtained from the movie review in the Jakarta Post entitled 'Wallace and Gromit' in Now Showing and Flick Fact Column published on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of December, 2005. The data of this research are in the form of lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre of the two texts.

## **C. Sample and Sampling Technique**

Sample is a part of the representative population investigated (Arikunto, 1987). Meanwhile, sampling technique is a technique by which the sample is taken. The technique of sampling used in this research is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is samples which are taken purposively for having been known the characteristics of the sample (Winarno, 1994). Furthermore, Sutopo (1988) states that sampling technique used in a qualitative research is more selective based on the researcher's theoretical consideration.

The sample of this research uses to total sampling. It means that all of the data provided from both texts are taken to be the sample of this research. Therefore, the samples of this research are all clause in the texts. Then it will be continued by analyzing and interpreted the texts based on Systemic Functional Linguistics.

#### **D. The Technique Of Collecting Data**

This research is using 'tehnik pustaka' method in collecting data. Subroto (1992) states that 'tehnik pustaka' is a research that is done by collecting data from written resources such as magazine, newspaper, booklet, etc.

Then, the technique is followed by 'metode simak dan catat' by reading the selected text: classifying the related data with respect to lexicogrammar, cohesion, and text structure, then noting text as data.

#### **E. Research Procedure**

The procedure in collecting data for the thesis is as follow:

1. Collecting The Jakarta Post newspaper in 2005
2. Collecting the Jakarta post Sunday edition which has topic about the newest information of entertainment.

3. Selecting two texts having similar topic of the different column, i.e. 'Wallace and Gromit' movie review published in the Now Showing and Flick Fact column.
4. Cutting the texts into clause.
5. Analyzing the data based on SFL, which consists of lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre.
6. Interpreting the analyzed texts.
7. Comparing the similarities and the differences of Textual meaning aspect between both texts.
8. Drawing conclusion.
9. Giving recommendation.

#### **F. Technique of Analyzing the Data**

The techniques in analyzing the data obtained in this research are described as follows:

1. Identifying the lexicogrammar covering transitivity, clause system, mood system, modality, nominal group, verbal group, adverbial group, and theme-rheme system, nominalization and technicality of each text.
2. Identifying the cohesion, text structure and genre
3. Interpreting the textual meaning of both texts.
4. Comparing the textual meaning of both texts
5. Drawing conclusion.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

#### A. Data Description

##### 1. Text I ( Flick Fact Column)

###### a. Contextual Configuration

Text I is a film review text of Wallace & Gromit taken from Flick Fact column of the Jakarta Post Sunday, December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2005's edition. This column consist of column's title, picture, title of the text, and the text. The column's title is written in large font in two colors, black and grey. The picture shows the photograph of Wallace & Gromit figure while bringing an initial cup of their names. This picture is put under the column title. Then, under the picture is the title of the text which is going to be discussed. The letter is written in smaller font than the column's title. The text of this review is put under the text title in smaller font than the text title.

###### b. Lexicogrammar Description

###### 1.) Type of Clause

Table 4.1.1: Type of Clause

Type of Clause	Clause number	number	%
<b>Minor</b>	2	1	11,1
<b>Major</b>			
<b>-Simplex</b>	5,6,7,8,9	5	55,6
<b>-Complex</b>	1,3,4	3	33,3
<b>TOTAL</b>		9	100

Table 4.1.1 illustrates that the text I is dominated by simplex clauses ( 55.6%), followed by complex clause (33,3%) and minor clause (11,1%).

## 2.) Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Table 4.1.2: Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Type of Logico Semantic Relation	Type of Interdependency	
	Hypotactic	Paratactic
<b>Expansion</b>		
<b>Elaboration</b> (=)	( 1a-1b )=1, (3b-3c)=1, (4a-4b) = 1	( 3a-3b ) = 1
<b>Extension</b> (+)		
<b>Enhancement</b> ( x )		

Table 4.1.2 shows that text I has 3 hypotactic elaboration and one paratactic elaboration.

## 3.) Mood System

Table 4.1.3. Mood System

Mood System	Clause number	number	%
<b>Indicative, declarative, proposition</b>	3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	9	100
<b>Indicative, declarative, proposal</b>	-		
<b>Imperative</b>	-		
		9	100

Table 4.1.3 describes that text I employs dominant indicative, declarative, functioning as proposition with the total number of clause ( 100%).

## 4.) Thematic Structure

Table 4.1.5: Thematic Structure

Type of Thematic Structure	Clause number	number	%
<b>Topical. Unmarked</b>	3b, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7	100
<b>Topical. marked</b>	-		
<b>Textual</b>	-		
<b>Interpersonal</b>	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>		7	100

Table 4.1.5 illustrates that text I employs dominant topical unmarked for the type of thematic structure with the total number of clause 100%.

## 5.) Nominal and Verbal Group

Table 4.1.6: Nominal and Verbal Group

## a. Nominal Groups

Nominal	Clause number	number	%
<b>Simplex</b>	1a, 1b, 2, 3a, 3b(i) (ii), 4a(i) (ii), 5(ii), 6(i), 7(i), 8(i) (ii), 9(i) (ii)	15	71,4
<b>Complex</b>	3b(iii), 3c(i), 4b(i), 5(i), 6(ii), 7(ii)	6	28,6
<b>TOTAL</b>		21	100

## b. Verbal Groups

Verbal	Clause number	number	%
<b>Simplex</b>	3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	9	100
<b>Complex</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>		9	100

Table 4.1.6 shows that text I dominantly employs simplex groups, i.e 71,4 % simplex nominal groups and 100% simplex verbal groups. While complex nominal groups in the text is 28,6%.

## 7). Technicality and Nominalization

Technicality:

- 3a The claymation buddy film Wallace & Gromit
- 3b The Curse of The Were-Rabbit scored 15 nomination on Monday
- 3c Including best feature for the 33<sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Awards
- 4a The Awards presented by the International Animated Film Society
- 5 Others contenders for best animated feature include...
- 6 ***Wallace & Gromit*** ..... for directing, writing, storyboarding, effects music, character design and best animated feature.
- 7 The film dominated the voice acting category

Nominalization:

- 3a The claymation buddy film Wallace & Gromit
- 3b The Curse of The Were-Rabbit scored 15 nomination on Monday
- 4b recognize the year's best in Animation
- 5 Others contenders for best animated feature include
- 7 The film dominated the voice acting category

## 8) Lexical Density

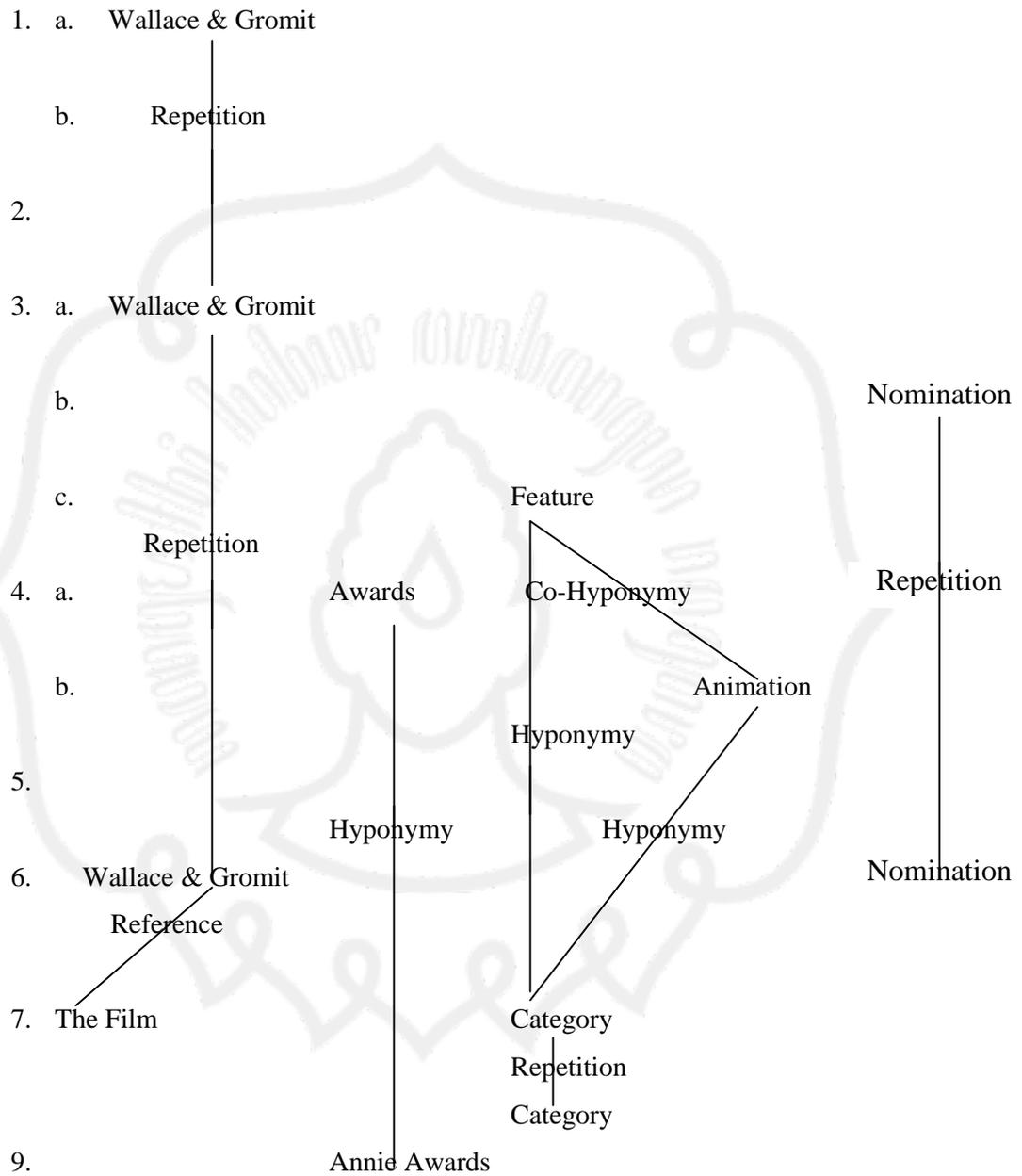
Text I consists of 75 lexical items, 19 grammatical words, and 13 clauses.

This gives the proportion of lexical items to the total as 75 out of 94, so the lexical density is 79 % or 0,79.

c. Cohesion

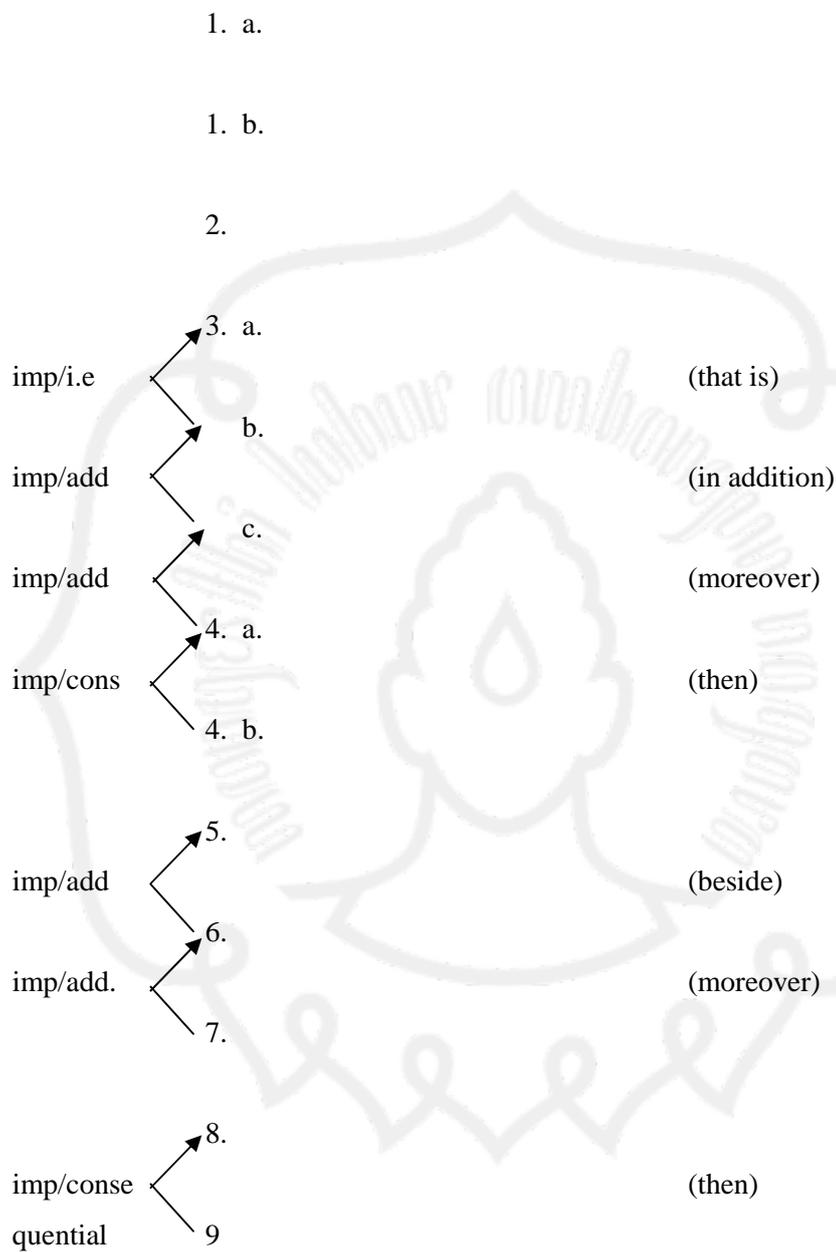
1) Lexical Strings

Figure 4.1.7 Lexical strings



2) Logical Relation

figure 4.2.8 Logical Relation



#### d. Text Structure and Genre

##### 1. Text Structure

Table 4.1.9. Text Structure

Clause	Activity Sequence	Rhetorical Function	Staging
1	'Wallace & Gromit' a Clear favorite	the topic of the news	Title
2 -3	Informing the readers that 'Wallace & Gromit ' : <i>the curse of he were-rabbit</i> series scored a leading 15 nomination includig bet feature in the 33 <sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Awards in Los Angeles last Monday	Recount of the event in the summary form	Newsworthy
4-8	Stating that the Awards presented by the International animated Film society which recognized as the year's best in animation. Beside competing with the other contenders for best animated feature, Wallace & Gromit also compete with other animate tv categories. The film is dominated the voice acting category with its four lead actor.	Elaborate what happened on the 33 <sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Awards.	Background Events
9	Informing that the Annie Awards will be presented February 4	Giving information that the Annie Awards will be presented February 4	source

##### 2. Genre of the Text

The text structure above shows that the text begins from the title, in which the writer gives information that 'Wallace & Gromit' becomes favorite (cl. 1). Then, giving information that 'Wallace & Gromit' scored a leading nomination in the 33<sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Award that is held in Los Angeles (cl .2-3), followed by

telling the background event at that time (cl 4-8) and giving information about the time when the Annie Awards will be presented (cl 9). Thus, it can be concluded that the text employs **News items genre**, since it uses the staging of the newsworthy followed by background event and the source.

## 2. Text II (Now Showing Column)

### a. Contextual Configuration

Text II is also a film review text of Wallace & Gromit taken from Now showing Column of the Jakarta Post Sunday, December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2005's edition. This column consists of picture, the title, and the text. The picture of this column is the same with text I. the figure of Wallace and his dog Gromit bringing an initial cup of their own names, in black and white colors. The text is under the picture, it consists of the film's title in bold and italic letter. Then, it is continued by further information about the film categorize and the plot of the film. It is written in the same font with film's title, but in black color and normal letters.

### b. Lexicogrammar Description

#### 1.) Type of Clause

Table 4.2.1: Type of Clause

Type of Clause	Clause number	number	%
<b>Minor</b>	8	1	12,5
<b>Major</b>			
<b>-Simplex</b>	2, 5, 6, 7	4	50
<b>-Complex</b>	1, 3, 4	3	37,5
<b>TOTAL</b>		8	100

From the type of clause, table 4.2.1. is dominated by simplex clauses (50%), followed by complex clauses (37,5%) and minor clauses (12,5%).

## 2.) Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Table 4.2.2: Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Type of Logico Semantic Relation	Type of Interdependency	
	Hypotactic	Paratactic
<b>Expansion</b>		
<b>Elaboration</b> (=)		( 1a-1b )=1, (3b-3c)=1, ( 3c-3d ) = 1
<b>Extension</b> (+)		( 4a-4b )=1, (4b-4 ) = 1
<b>Enhancement</b> (x)	( 3a-3b ) = 1	

Table 4.2.2 shows that text I has 3 paratactic elaboration, 2 paratactic extension, and one hypotactic enhancement.

## 3.) Mood System

Table 4.2.3. Mood System

Mood System	Clause number	number	%
<b>Indicative, declarative, proposition</b>	1b, 2, 3a, 3b, 3d, 5, 6	7	63,6
<b>Indicative, declarative, proposition</b>			
<b>Imperative</b>	4a, 4b, 4c, 7	4	36,4
<b>TOTAL</b>		11	100

Based on the data description, text II is dominated by indicative, declarative functioning as proposition (63,6%), then followed by imperative (36,4%)

## 4.) Thematic Structure

Table 4.2.5: Thematic Structure

Type of Thematic Structure	Clause number	number	%
<b>Topical. Unmarked</b>	1b, 3a, 5, 6	4	66,6
<b>Topical. marked</b>	3b	1	16,7
<b>Textual</b>	4c	1	16,7
<b>Interpersonal</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	100

Table 4.2.5 illustrate that text 2 employs topical unmarked theme (66,6%), followed by topical marked and textual theme with the total number 16,7%.

## 6.) Nominal and Verbal Group

Table 4.2.6: Nominal and Verbal Group

## a. Nominal Group

Nominal	Clause number	number	%
<b>Simplex</b>	1a, 1b(i), 2(i) (ii), 3a(ii) (iii), 3b(i) (ii), 3c, 3d, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5	14	63,3
<b>Complex</b>	1b(ii) (iii), 3a(i), 3b(iii), 6(i) (ii), 7, 8	8	36,4
<b>TOTAL</b>		22	100

## b. Verbal Group

Verbal	Clause number	number	%
<b>Simplex</b>	1b, 2, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5, 7	9	81,8
<b>Complex</b>	6(i) (ii)	2	18,2
<b>TOTAL</b>		11	100

Table 4.2.6 shows that text I uses more simplex nominal group (63,3%) and simplex verbal group ( 81,8%) than the use of complex nominal group (36,4%) and complex verbal group (18,2%).

#### 7) Technicality and Nominalization

##### Technicality:

- 1b The curse of the Were-Rabbit (Animation/Adventure/Comedy,...)  
 2 Directed by Nick Park and Steve Box  
 6 This claymation.....to have audience .... The screen ...the scene

##### Nominalization:

- 1b The Curse of the Were-rabbit.....( Animation....)  
 3a Wallace (Sallis) an Inventor  
 6 This claymation extravaganza.....

#### 8) Lexical density

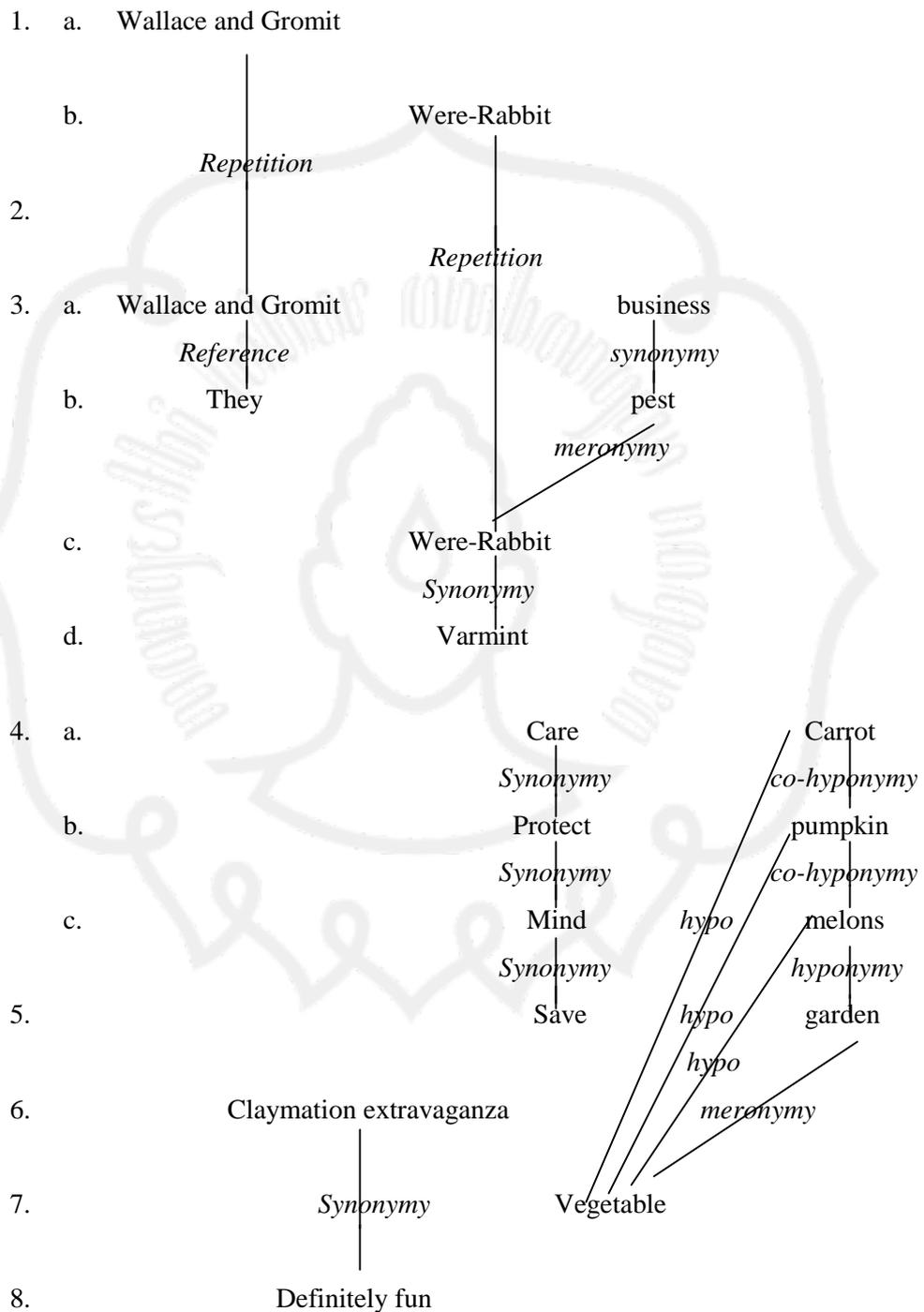
Text II consist of 84 lexical items, 20 grammatical words, and 14 clauses.

This gives the proportion of lexical items to the total as 75 out of 104, so the lexical density is 72 % or 0,72.

c. Cohesion

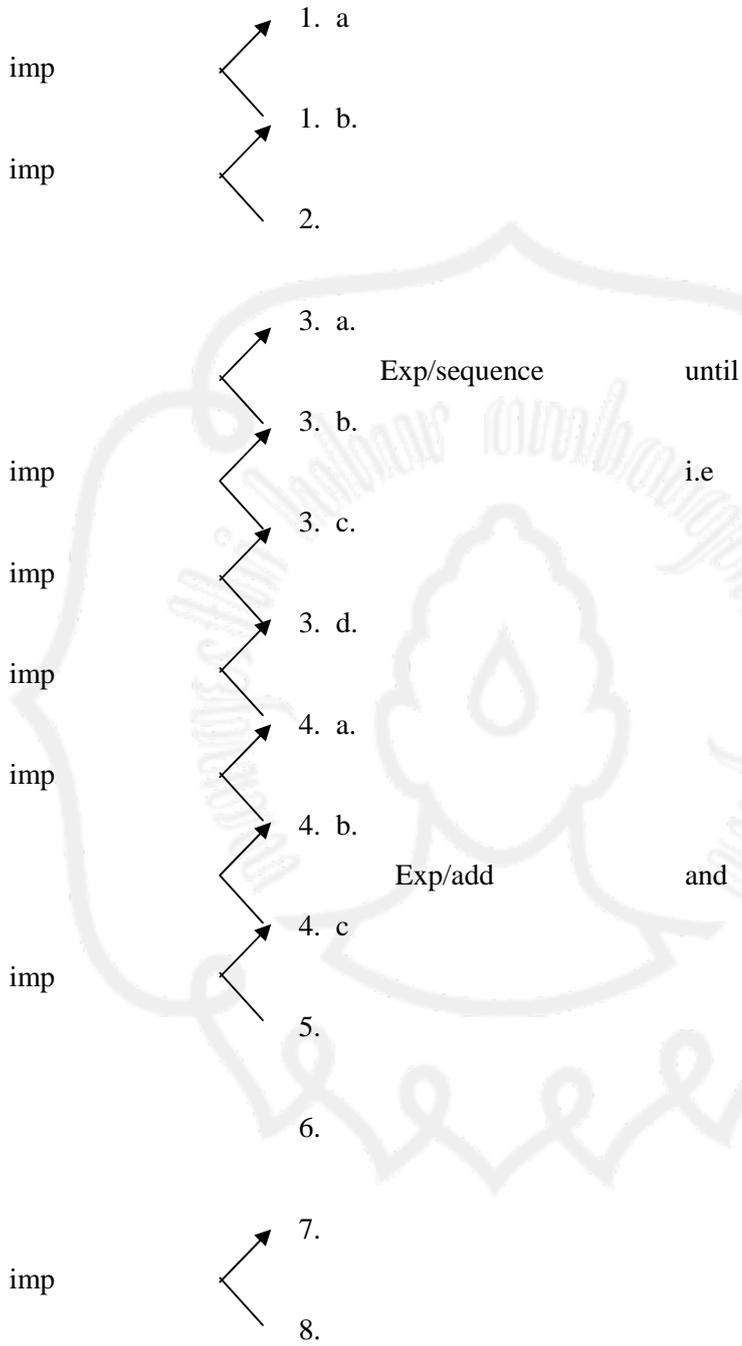
1) Lexical String

figure 4.2.7. Lexical string



## 2) Logical Relation

figure 4.2.8. Logical Relation



#### d. Text Structure and Genre

##### 1. Text Structure

Table 4.2.9. Text Structure

<b>Clause</b>	<b>Activity Sequence</b>	<b>Rhetorical Function</b>	<b>Staging</b>
1-2	Informing the reader that 'Wallace & Gromit' is an animated, adventure, and comedy film category. It has duration 85 minutes and there are many actor and actress star in this film	Giving general information about the film to the readers.	Orientation
3	Giving little plot summarizes, like background of the main characters, and the problem they have to face in this story.	Describing what the film tells about	Interpretative recount
4-5	Giving some quotation of the conversation which become an interesting part in the story	Quoting some interesting conversation of the film.	Evaluation
6-7	Stating the writer's argument that this film is so interesting. It is so funny that can the audience giggle.	Stating writer's argument	Evaluation
8	Writer's supporting argument that this film definitely fun for all ages	Reviewer's opinion after watching the film	Evaluative summation

##### 2. Genre of the Text

In the level of text structure and genre analysis, the text is built up by orientation, in which the writer gives general information about the film to the readers (cl .1-2). Then it followed by interpretative recount that describe what the film tells about (cl.3). Interpretative recount then followed by evaluations by stating the opinion about the film, and give it some proves which part of the film that has become an interesting part (cl.4-7). Then it is closed by evaluative

summation that functions to give the reviewer's opinion after watching the film (cl.8). Therefore, the genre of the text is **reviews genre** since it reviews more about the film.



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

#### A. Data Description

##### 1. Text I ( Flick Fact Column)

###### a. Contextual Configuration

Text I is a film review text of Wallace & Gromit taken from Flick Fact column of the Jakarta Post Sunday, December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2005's edition. This column consist of column's title, picture, title of the text, and the text. The column's title is written in large fonts in two colors, black and grey. The picture shows the photograph of Wallace & Gromit figure while bringing an initial cup of their names. This picture is put under the column title. Then, under the picture is the title of the text which is going to be discussed. The letter is written in smaller font than the column's title. The text of this review is put under the text title in smaller font than the text title.

###### b. Lexicogrammar Description

###### 6.) Type of Clause

Table 4.1.1: Type of Clause

Type of Clause	Clause number	number	%
<b>Minor</b>	2	1	11,1
<b>Major</b>			
-Simplex	5,6,7,8,9	5	55,6
-Complex	1,3,4	3	33,3
<b>TOTAL</b>		9	100

Table 4.1.1 illustrates that the text I is dominated by simplex clauses ( 55.6%), followed by complex clause (33,3%) and minor clause (11,1%).

#### 7.) Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Table 4.1.2: Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Type of Logico Semantic Relation	Type of Interdependency	
	Hypotactic	Paratactic
<b>Expansion</b>		
<b>Elaboration</b> (=)	( 1a-1b )=1, (3b-3c)=1, (4a-4b) = 1	( 3a-3b ) = 1
<b>Extension</b> (+)		
<b>Enhancement</b> ( x )		

Table 4.1.2 shows that text I has 3 hypotactic elaboration and one paratactic elaboration.

#### 8.) Mood System

Table 4.1.3. Mood System

Mood System	Clause number	number	%
<b>Indicative, declarative, proposition</b>	3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	9	100
<b>Indicative, declarative, proposal</b>	-		
<b>Imperative</b>	-		
		9	100

Table 4.1.3 describes that text I employs dominant indicative, declarative, functioning as proposition with the total number of clause ( 100%).

#### 9.) Thematic Structure

Table 4.1.5: Thematic Structure

Type of Thematic Structure	Clause number	number	%
<b>Topical. Unmarked</b>	3b, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7	100
<b>Topical. marked</b>	-		
<b>Textual</b>	-		
<b>Interpersonal</b>	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>		7	100

Table 4.1.5 illustrates that text I employs dominant topical unmarked for the type of thematic structure with the total number of clause 100%.

10.) Nominal and Verbal Group

Table 4.1.6: Nominal and Verbal Group

a. Nominal Groups

Nominal	Clause number	number	%
<b>Simplex</b>	1a, 1b, 2, 3a, 3b(i) (ii), 4a(i) (ii), 5(ii), 6(i), 7(i), 8(i) (ii), 9(i) (ii)	15	71,4
<b>Complex</b>	3b(iii), 3c(i), 4b(i), 5(i), 6(ii), 7(ii)	6	28,6
<b>TOTAL</b>		21	100

b. Verbal Groups

Nominal	Clause number	number	%
<b>Simplex</b>	3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	9	100
<b>Complex</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>		9	100

Table 4.1.6 shows that text I dominantly employs simplex groups, i.e 71,4 % simplex nominal groups and 100% simplex verbal groups. While complex nominal groups in the text is 28,6%.

6. ). Technicality and Nominalization

Technicality:

- 3a The claymation buddy film Wallace & Gromit
- 3b The Curse of The Were-Rabbit scored 15 nomination on Monday
- 3c Including best feature for the 33<sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Awards
- 4a The Awards presented by the International Animated Film Society
- 5 Others contenders for best animated feature include...
- 6 **Wallace & Gromit** ..... for directing, writing, storyboarding,  
effects music, character design and best animated feature.
- 7 The film dominated the voice acting category

Nominalization:

- 3a The claymation buddy film Wallace & Gromit
- 3b The Curse of The Were-Rabbit scored 15 nomination on Monday
- 4b recognize the year's best in Animation
- 5 Others contenders for best animated feature include
- 7 The film dominated the voice acting category

## 7.) Lexical Density

Text I consist of 75 lexical items, 19 grammatical words, and 13 clauses. This gives the proportion of lexical items to the total as 75 out of 94, so the lexical density is 79% or 0,79.

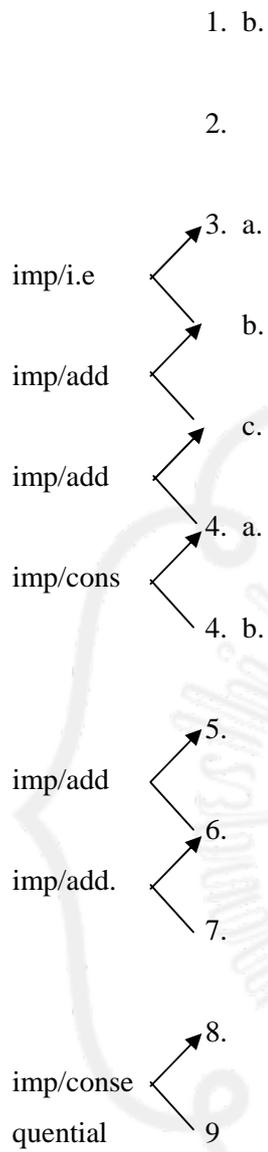
### c. Cohesion

#### 2) Lexical Strings

Figure 4.1.7 Lexical strings

1. a. Wallace & Gromit





d. Text Structure and Genre

1. Text Structure

Table 4.1.9. Text Structure

Clause	Activity Sequence	Rhetorical Function	Staging
1	'Wallace & Gromit' a Clear favorite	the topic of the news	Title
2 -3	Informing the readers that 'Wallace & Gromit ' : <i>the curse of he were-rabbit</i> series scored a leading 15 nomination including bet feature in the 33 <sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Awards in Los Angeles last Monday	Recount of the event in the summary form	Newsworthy
4-8	Stating that the Awards presented by the International animated Film society which recognized as the year's best in animation. Beside competing with the other contenders for best animated feature, Wallace & Gromit also compete with other animate TV categories. The film is dominated the voice acting category with its four lead actor.	Elaborate what happened on the 33 <sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Awards.	Background Events
9	Informing that the Annie Awards will be presented February 4	Giving information that the Annie Awards will be presented February 4	source

## 2. Genre of the Text

The text structure above shows that the text begins from the title, in which the writer gives information that 'Wallace & Gromit' becomes favorite (cl. 1). Then, giving information that 'Wallace & Gromit' scored a leading nomination in the 33<sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Award that is held in Los Angeles (cl .2-3), followed by telling the background event at that time (cl 4-8) and giving information about the time when the Annie Awards will be presented (cl 9). Thus, it can be concluded

that the text employs **News Items genre**, since it uses the staging of the newsworthy followed by background event and the source.

## 2. Text II (Now Showing Column)

### a. Contextual Configuration

Text II is also a film review text of Wallace & Gromit taken from Now showing Column of the Jakarta Post Sunday, December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2005's edition. This column consists of picture, the title, and the text. The picture of this column is the same with text I. the figure of Wallace and his dog Gromit bringing an initial cup of their own names, in black and white colors. The text is under the picture, it consists of the film's title in bold and italic letter. Then, it is continued by further information about the film categorize and the plot of the film. It is written in the same font with film's title, but in black color and normal letters.

### b. Lexicogrammar Description

#### 2.) Type of Clause

Table 4.2.1: Type of Clause

<b>Type of Clause</b>	<b>Clause number</b>	<b>number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Minor</b>	8	1	12,5
<b>Major</b>			
<b>-Simplex</b>	2, 5, 6, 7	4	50
<b>-Complex</b>	1, 3, 4	3	37,5
<b>TOTAL</b>		8	100

From the type of clause, table 4.2.1. is dominated by simplex clauses (50%), followed by complex clauses (37,5%) and minor clauses (12,5%).

## 2.) Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Table 4.2.2: Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Type of Logico Semantic Relation	Type of Interdependency	
	Hypotactic	Paratactic
<b>Expansion</b>		
<b>Elaboration (=)</b>		( 1a-1b )=1, (3b-3c )=1, ( 3c-3d ) = 1
<b>Extension (+)</b>		( 4a-4b )=1, (4b-4 ) = 1
<b>Enhancement (x)</b>	( 3a-3b ) = 1	

Table 4.2.2 shows that text I has 3 paratactic elaboration, 2 paratactic extension, and one hypotactic enhancement.

## 3.) Mood System

Table 4.2.3. Mood System

Mood System	Clause number	number	%
<b>Indicative, declarative, proposition</b>	1b, 2, 3a, 3b, 3d, 5, 6	7	63,6
<b>Indicative, declarative, proposition</b>			
<b>Imperative</b>	4a, 4b, 4c, 7	4	36,4
<b>TOTAL</b>		11	100

Based on the data description, text II is dominated by indicative, declarative functioning as proposition (63,6%), then followed by imperative (36,4%)

## 4.) Thematic Structure

Table 4.2.5: Thematic Structure

Type of Thematic Structure	Clause number	number	%
Topical. Unmarked	1b, 3a, 5, 6	4	66,6
Topical. marked	3b	1	16,7
Textual	4c	1	16,7
Interpersonal			
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	100

Table 4.2.5 illustrate that text 2 employs topical unmarked theme (66,6%), followed by topical marked and textual theme with the total number 16,7%.

#### 5.) Nominal and Verbal Group

Table 4.2.6: Nominal and Verbal Group

##### a. Nominal Group

Nominal	Clause number	number	%
Simplex	1a, 1b(i), 2(i) (ii), 3a(ii) (iii), 3b(i) (ii), 3c, 3d, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5	14	63,3
Complex	1b(ii) (iii), 3a(i), 3b(iii), 6(i) (ii), 7, 8	8	36,4
<b>TOTAL</b>		22	100

##### b. Verbal Group

Nominal	Clause number	number	%
Simplex	1b, 2, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5, 7	9	81,8
Complex	6(i) (ii)	2	18,2
<b>TOTAL</b>		11	100

Table 4.2.6 shows that text I uses more simplex nominal group (63,3%) and simplex verbal group ( 81,8%) than the use of complex nominal group (36,4%) and complex verbal group (18,2%).

#### 6.) Technicality and Nominalization

##### Technicality:

- 1b The curse of the Were-Rabbit (Animation/Adventure/Comedy,...) starring the voices....
- 3 Directed by Nick Park and Steve Box
- 7 This claymation.....to have audience .... The screen ...the scene

##### Nominalization:

- 1b The Curse of the Were-rabbit.....( Animation....)
- 3a Wallace (Sallis) an Inventor
- 7 This claymation extravaganza.....

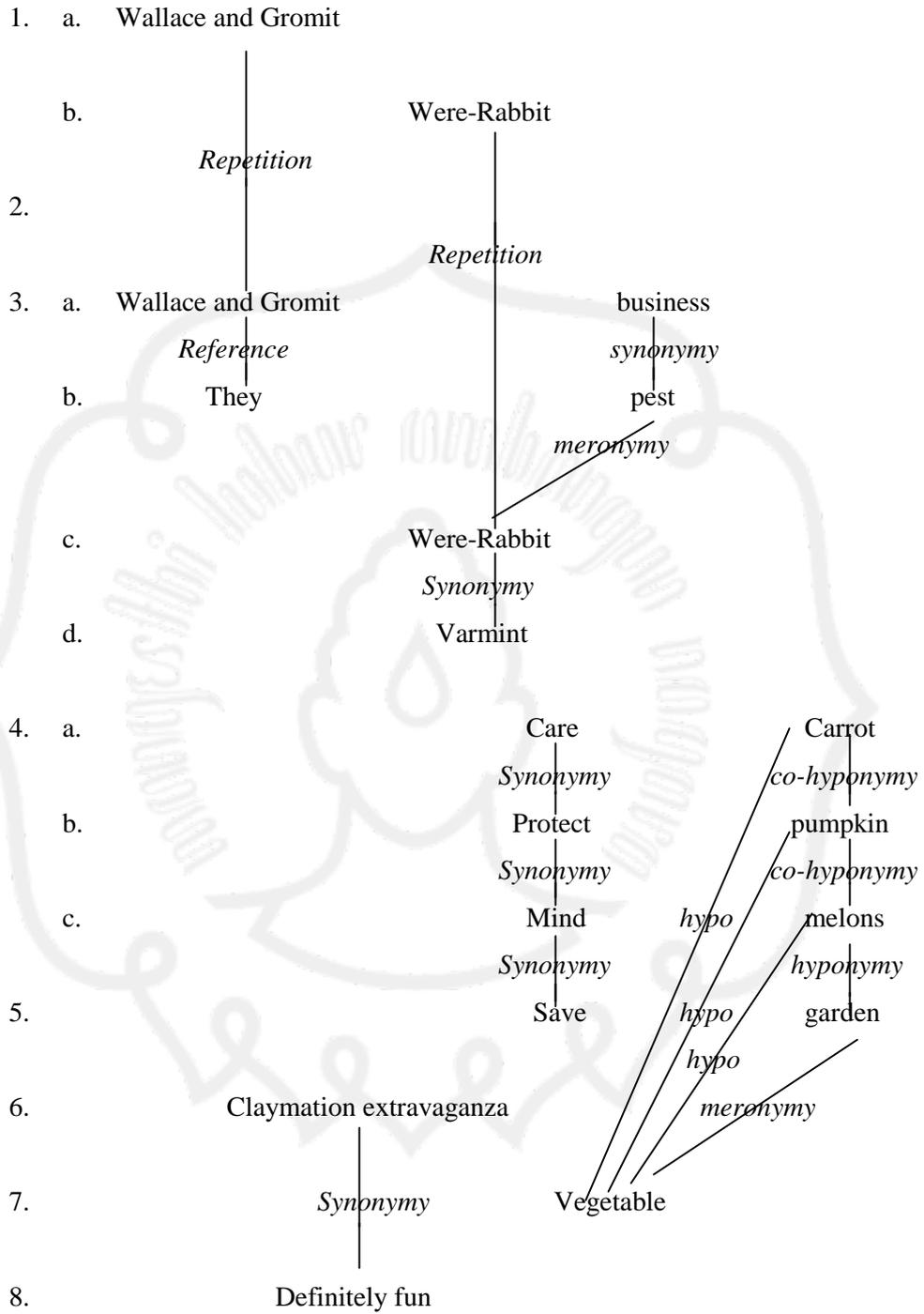
#### 7.) Lexical density

Text II consist of 84 lexical items, 20 grammatical words, and 14 clauses. This gives the proportion of lexical items to the total as 75 out of 104, so the lexical density is 72% or 0,72.

#### c. Cohesion

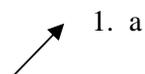
##### 1) Lexical Strings

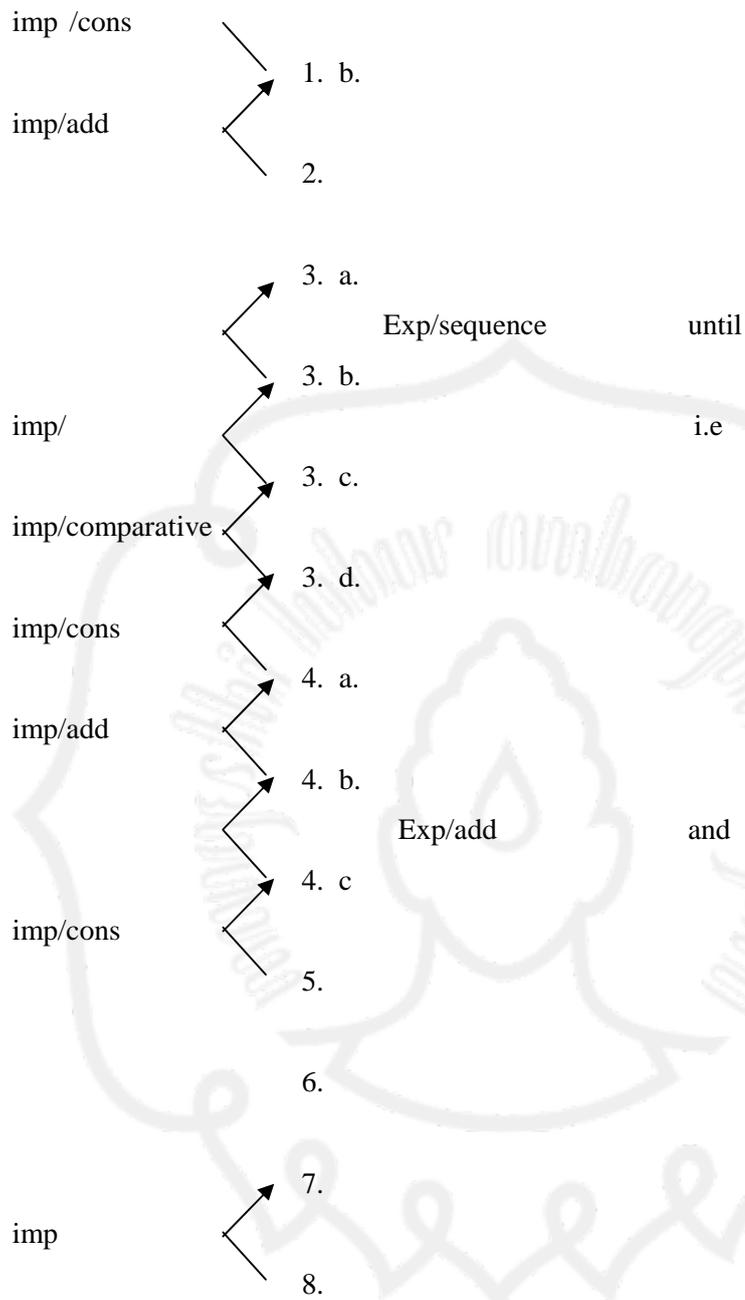
figure 4.2.7. Lexical strings



2) Logical Relation

figure 4.2.8. Logical Relation





d. Text Structure and Genre

1. Text Structure

Table 4.2.9. Text Structure

Clause	Activity Sequence	Rhetorical Function	Staging
1-2	Informing the reader that 'Wallace & Gromit' is an animated, adventure, and comedy film category. It has duration 85 minutes and there are many actor and actress star in this film	Giving general information about the film to the readers.	Orientation
3	Giving little plot summarizes, like background of the main characters, and the problem they have to face in this story.	Describing what the film tells about	Interpretative recount
4-5	Giving some quotation of the conversation which become an interesting part in the story	Quoting some interesting conversation of the film.	Evaluation
6-7	Stating the writer's argument that this film is so interesting. It is so funny that can the audience giggle.	Stating writer's argument	Evaluation
8	Writer's supporting argument that this film definitely fun for all ages	Reviewer's opinion after watching the film	Evaluative summation

## 2. Genre of the Text

In the level of text structure and genre analysis, the text is built up by orientation, in which the writer gives general information about the film to the readers (cl.1-2). Then it followed by interpretative recount that describe what the film tells about (cl.3). Interpretative recount then followed by evaluations by stating the opinion about the film, and give it some proves which part of the film that has become an interesting part (cl.4-7). Then it is closed by evaluative summation that functions to give the reviewer's opinion after watching the film (cl.8). Therefore, the genre of the text is **Reviews genre** since it reviews more about the film.

## B. Data Interpretation and Discussion

### 1. Lexicogrammar, Cohesion, Text Structure and Genre

From the description of lexicogrammar, it can be seen that the text I is mostly dominated by simplex clauses compared to the minor and complex ones. Even though the simplex clauses in this text are long, this will not confuse the target readers because they are well educated and comes from the middle to high class society. The use of simplex clauses indicates that the text want to introduce the film 'Wallace & Gromit', considering this film is new release, and also give details about the film to the target readers in a clear and simple way. The presence of expansion elaboration, either hypotactic interdependency in clause 1a-1b, clause 3b-3c, and clause 4a-4b, or paratactic interdependency in clause 3a-3b are intended to clarify the previous information, or in other words give more detail information to the readers. The application of complex clause in this text is not intended to complicate the text but it gives clearer information for the readers.

Moreover, text II is also dominated by simplex clauses, followed by complex and minor clause. This text is formed by paratactic interdependency with elaboration in clause 1a-1b, clause 3b-3c, and clause 3c-3d, paratactic interdependency with extension in clause 4a-4b, clause 4b-4c, and the last is hypotactic interdependency with enhancement in clause 3a-3b. The complex clause in this text does not make any difficulties for the readers to understand, but it gives clear and complete information for them.

From the description of mood system proves that the text I completely employs indicative-declarative clause functioning as proposition. It indicates that

it is used to share information to the readers. The absence of imperative clause in this text indicates that the reviewer have indirectly kept the distance with the readers. The use of proposition in this text is just giving the detail information dealing with the film to the readers.

On the other hand, the analysis of mood system of text II is dominated by indicative-declarative clause functioning as proposition, and then followed by imperative. Text II employs indicative declarative proposition clause is normally used to give information to the readers. The presence of imperative clause shows the indication that the reviewer want to have direct kept the distance with the readers, even though not all of the sentence are directly addressed to the audience or the readers of the review, but, it only sentences taken from the dialogue.

In connection with the thematic system (table 4.1.5), it can be seen that text I is dominantly employ Topical unmarked. They are usually used to emphasize on certain thing, in this case, it is the film and the award itself. The reviewer built up the reader attention toward the film. Meanwhile, the thematic system of text II employs topical unmarked theme, topical market and textual theme. Topical unmarked themes are set to make the reader attention toward the film discussed. Then, the presence of presence of marked topical theme in this text means that the writer tries to emphasize the action taken, Moreover, the textual theme in the form of conjunction function to organize the message so that the relation between complex clauses will be more cohesive.

The employment of nominal and verbal group (table 4.1.6 and 4.2.6), both texts mostly employ simplex nominal groups and simplex verbal group. Some

complex nominal and verbal in both texts are familiar for the readers. The use of simplex nominal and verbal group is aimed to make the information simpler and easily to understand.

Seen from the technicality and nominalization, both texts employs several terms dealing with the film. There are 14 technicalities in text I. Such as: film, nomination, Annie Awards, international animated film society, animated feature, directing, writing, storyboarding, effect music, character design, voice acting, category, and actor, and 5 nominalization, i.e. Claymation, nominalization, animation, contenders, and category. Moreover, there are 8 technicality in text 2, i.e: Animation, adventure, comedy, directed, starring, audience, screen and the scene, and 3 nominalizations, animation, inventor, extravaganza. Those such simple technicality and nominalization in both text seems to be familiar for the reader especially for those who like to watch the movie.

From the analysis of cohesion consisting of grammatical and lexical ones, Text I applies more repetitions in the lexical cohesion (Wallace & Gromit, category, and nomination). The others lexical item of text I such as references (Wallace & Gromit – the film), hyponymy (Awards-Annie Awards, feature-category, animation-category), and co-hyponymy (feature-animation). However, text II employs dominant synonymy in the lexical cohesion (business-pest, were-Rabbit-varmint, care-protect-mind-save, Claymation extravaganza-definitely fun), the 4 hyponymy (vegetable-carrot, vegetable-pumpkin, vegetable-melon, garden-melons), 2 repetition (Wallace and Gromit, Were-Rabbit), 2 meronymy (pest-were-rabbit, garden-were-rabbit), 2 co-hyponymy (carrot-pumpkin, pumpkin-

melons), and the last is 1 reference (Wallace and Gromit-They). The presence of repetition of both text functions to relate the same information on certain things. It is hoped that the readers will understand the text easily. Synonymy in text II can make the description of the thing clear, meanwhile, the presence of hyponymy in both text functions to correlate the clause and describe information clearly. Others lexical items occurred in both texts are meronymy, co-hyponymy which is aimed to relate the classes as a part whole relation. Those can make the description of the things clear for the readers.

The employment of dominantly implicit conjunction in text I and text II indicate that the text is difficult to understand, thus this text should be directed to the people who have good English, well educated, and from middle to high class society.

From the description of text structure and genre, it shows that the text I employs news item genre. It can be seen from the staging of the text is started by the title, newsworthy, Background events, then continued by the source. Meanwhile, the text II uses review genre, since the stages begin with orientation, interpretative recount, then followed by evaluations, and closed by evaluative summation.

## 2. The textual meaning realized in Both texts

### a. Channel

Channel is the aspect to evaluate whether the language of the text tend to be written or spoken. The grammatical intricacy of written language is in terms of lexis, while the spoken one is in the terms of grammar.

Text I is dominated by simplex clause (55,6%), followed by complex clause (33,3%), and minor clause (11,1%). This shows that the text tends to be written. The most percentage of simplex clause, even though it uses quiet long embedded clause, this does not make the simplex clause-difficult to be understood. The embedded clause gives additional information, so that it can be more clear for the readers, moreover, there are also some embedded clause found in the complex clauses varied in paratactic and hypotactic interdependency. The elaboration (3b, 3c, 4b) shows how the previous qualification is added. The employing of some embedded both simplex and complex clauses, and the absence of ellipsis indicates that the text tends to use written language. The writer tries to make text dense and full of information.

In the terms of nominal and verbal group, the presence of dominant simplex groups than the complex ones and the absence of complex verbal group indicate that the text is more spoken. The use of more simplex nominal and verbal group is intended to make the information become simpler and easier to be understood. On the other hand, the presence of complex can make the reader difficult to comprehend the text.

The tendency of being more written is also shown by the employing many technical terms and less nominalizations. The text I has 14 technicalities and 5 nominalizations. The technicalities being used in this text are related with the field

of film such as; film, nomination, Annie Awards, Award, International Animated Film Society, animated feature, directing, writing, story boarding, effect music, character design, voice acting, category and actor. In addition, this text also consist of 5 nominalizations, for example: claymation, nomination, animation, contenders, and category. Those technicalities are familiar for the readers since the readers are well educated people and for those who like to watch the movie. Meanwhile, the less use of nominalization indicates the simplicity of information in the text.

The lexical density of this text is 0,79, it shows that the text is liquid. This means that the ratio between the number of content words and grammatical words more than 0,5. It proves that the text supports the indication of being more spoken.

From the analysis of lexical cohesion, it is found that the text is mostly dominated by repetition. In addition, the text also employs there hyponymies, one reference, and one co-hyponymy. This text employs many repeated words, in conveying the information about Wallace & Gromit, thus, the text uses more spoken channel. The use of hyponymy and co-hyponymy functions to correlate the clause and describe information clearly. The use of dominantly implicit conjunction in text I without any explicit conjunction on it, indicates that the text tend to use more written language. Beside, there is no interpersonal theme found in the text, it means that the text tends to use one way communication, which no, vocative or personal pronoun which refers to the nature of writer language.

From all of the analysis above, it is clear that the text I employs the tendency of being more written channel.

In the mean time, text II employs more simplex clauses (50%) than complex ones (37,5), followed by the employment of minor clauses (12,5%). The dominant employment of simplex clauses than complex clauses show that the text tends to be written, although the some simplex clauses are quite long with embedded phrase, this does not make the text difficult to understood. On the other hand, the absence of ellipsis implies that the text is written.

In the logico semantic system, this text employed paratactic independency with elaboration (cl.1a-1b, 3b-3c, 3c-3d), extension (cl. 4a-4b, 4b-4c) and hypotactic enhancement (cl. 3a-3b). Paratactic elaboration show how the previous information is expanded. Paratactic extension show how the new information is added. While, hypotactic enhancement shows how previous information is exemplified. By using most paratactic interdependency, the text considered to be in spoken language.

Furthermore, the employment of dominant simplex nominal (63,3%) and simplex verbal group (81,8%) than the complex. It shows the text is more spoken. The use of simplex nominal and verbal group is intended to make the information simpler and easy in comprehending the text.

The indication of being more written can also be seen from the technicalities and nominalizations. This text, employs 7 technicalities and 5 nominalizations. The technicalities applied here are very common used for the reader since the target readers of this text have good ability in English.

The lexical density of text II is 0,72. This mean that the ratio between the number of content words and grammatical words is more than 0,5. It shows that the text is liquid, and it proves that the text considered to be spoken language.

In addition, the existence of vocative and personal pronoun, i.e. 'you', and 'your' in most of the text show that the text tends to use two way communication. The writer of the text wants to show the close distance between participant and the readers, which support the indication of being more spoken.

The channel also can be determined by the description of cohesion, which consists of lexical cohesion and the grammatical ones. From the lexical cohesion, this text is dominated by synonymy, hyponymy, less repetition, meronymy, co-hyponymy, and less reference. The presence of synonymy shows the some reality which become the central topic of the text, while the use of hyponymy is aimed to correlate the clause, and describe information clearly.

On the other hand the use of less repetition implies that the text is written channel. Moreover, the use of some external conjunction such as "until", 'i.e' and 'and' in logical relation in this text supports the determination of the text being more spoken.

From the explanation above, it can be clearly seen that text II employs the tendency of being more spoken channel.

i. Medium of Both Text

Medium discusses the appropriateness of the language being used in the medium of the text. From the previous interpretation, it is known that both text discuss about the new release film "Wallace and Gromit". It is written for the purpose of informing and reviewing the film to the reader of this newspaper,

Jakarta Post. By using newspaper, the writer intend to explain the detail information about the film. The use of newspaper medium in promoting these two texts is very effective since the target readers are considered well educated people, have a good English, and who like to watch the movie.

Text 1 is taken from Flick Fact column, which describes about the factual and the latest issue of Wallace & Gromit film. The interpretation of channel has determined that the text tends to employ written channel. The choice of tends to written in the text is appropriate with its medium and the readers. It is also supported by the position of Flick Facts column is a part of Screen column in the Jakarta Post Sunday edition that is consider as a relax column. Thus it can be said that the text is effective for making the readers well informed about the film. The liquid language in this functions to make the text not monotonous.

This can be seen from the clarity in conveying the information by using more simplex clauses with few complex nominal and verbal group, the absence of ellipsis, high ratio between the number of number content of words and grammatical words, employs more repetition, familiar technicalities and less nominalization, and dominant implicit conjunction which support the effectiveness of the language.

The use of news item genre in this text is appropriate for the text. This genre is used to inform the reader about the latest issue of the film which is considered to be important. The use of past tense in this text is intended to retell the events of the action in producing and presenting the product in the past. By seeing the staging of the text, it can be seen that the text consists of newsworthy event, background event, and source that content about all information dealing with the film. Therefore, this genre is effective since it is purposed to present the detail information about the film.

The text I from Flick Fact column began with the title that informs the latest issue of W & G. The next staging is the recount of the event in the summary form, continued by elaborate what happened on the 33<sup>rd</sup> annual Annie Award, the

closed by giving information when the Annie Awards will be presented. By presenting the news item genre, it is clear that the writer intends to give information about Wallace & Gromit to the readers. Therefore, this genre is effective since it is purposed to present detail information about the film to the readers.

Meanwhile, text II employ review genre, which function to critique an art work or event for a public audience, in this case Wallace & Gromit film. The present of present tense in this text is intended to inform the new product issued. By seeing the staging of the text, the text consists of orientation, continued by interpretative recount, then followed by evaluations, and closed by evaluative summation. The first staging is orientation which gives general information about the film to the readers. Interpretive recount describes what the film tells about, followed by evaluation, which quote some interesting conversation of the film and then stating the writer's argument. The staging closed by evaluative summation that stating the reviewer's opinion after watching the film.

Text II is taken from Now Showing column, which give information about the newest release film, namely Wallace & Gromit film. The interpretation of channel has determined that the text also tends to be spoken channel. The position of Now Showing column is also in the Screen column in the Jakarta Post Sunday edition that is consider as a relax column. Thus it can be said that the text is effective for making the readers well informed about the film. The liquid language in this text functions to make the text not monotonous.

The description of lexicogrammar in the text makes the language become effective. This text is performed by simplex clause and minor clause, more simplex nominal and verbal group, the employs of familiar technicality and nominalization, which make the information easy to be understood. In the lexical string, even though this text employs less repetition that implies a simple way in comprehending the text, but it does not make the readers find some difficulty in understanding the text. The high ratio between the number of number content of words and grammatical words can make the content of the text understandable for the readers, so the readers can achieve the message easily.

From the explanation above, it can be said that the language of this text shows its effectiveness since the newspaper is a medium that is used to inform the latest things to the readers. The text is effective for making the readers well informed about the film. The language used in this text is appropriate with the language of the newspaper that should present in simple, clear, and attention getting.

### 3. Similarities and Differences of both texts

Based on the analysis of the two texts, which are issued by two different columns, namely Flick Fact and Now Showing column can be seen that both of them contain similarities and differences.

According to the lexicogrammar analysis that have been done in both texts, it is found that the text I has similarity type of clause system with text II, this can be seen from the use of most simplex clauses followed by complex and minor clause. In contrast, the type of interdependency system of text I is different from text II. The complex clause of text I use expansion elaboration, either hypotactic interdependency or paratactic interdependency, while the complex clauses in the text II is formed by paratactic interdependency with elaboration clause, paratactic interdependency with extension, and hypotactic interdependency with enhancement. From the description above, it is obvious that the text 1 tend to give more detail information in a simple and clear way by clarifying the previous information to the readers, mean while, the text 2 is intended to give complete information, even though the complex clause rather longer in conveying the information.

In the mood system, the two analyzed texts show the differences. The text I is dominated by indicative-declarative clause functioning as proposition. This uses to give information to the readers. In the meantime text II employs indicative-declarative proposition, and imperative clause. This indicates that the reviewer want to attract the reader by having direct conversation with them.

The employment of nominal and verbal group of both texts have similarities. Both texts mostly employ simplex nominal group and simplex verbal group. This is aimed to make the information simplex and easy to be understood.

The similarity of the two texts is also known from the use of the technicality and nominalization. The number of the use of technicality is more than the nominalization in both texts. This indicates that the existence of more technicalities can complicate the reader's understanding. Nonetheless, the simple technicality and nominalization in both text seems to be familiar for the readers since the reader are well educated people and for those who like to watch the movie.

The use of repetitions in the lexical cohesion of both texts proves that they have difference. It is found that text 1 is mostly dominated by repetition which creates the tight relation between clauses. It makes the information given will be more cohesive and hence make the readers easier to understand the message of the texts on the other hand, the text 2 is use less repetition. This indicates that the text is rather difficult to be understood by the readers, because there is less relation words to tight between clauses.

In the lexical density measurement, both texts have similarities. The ratio between the number of content words and grammatical words of text 1 is more than 0,5. So does the text 2, the ratio between the number of content words is more than 0,5. Therefore, it gives the contribution in comprehending the texts for the readers.

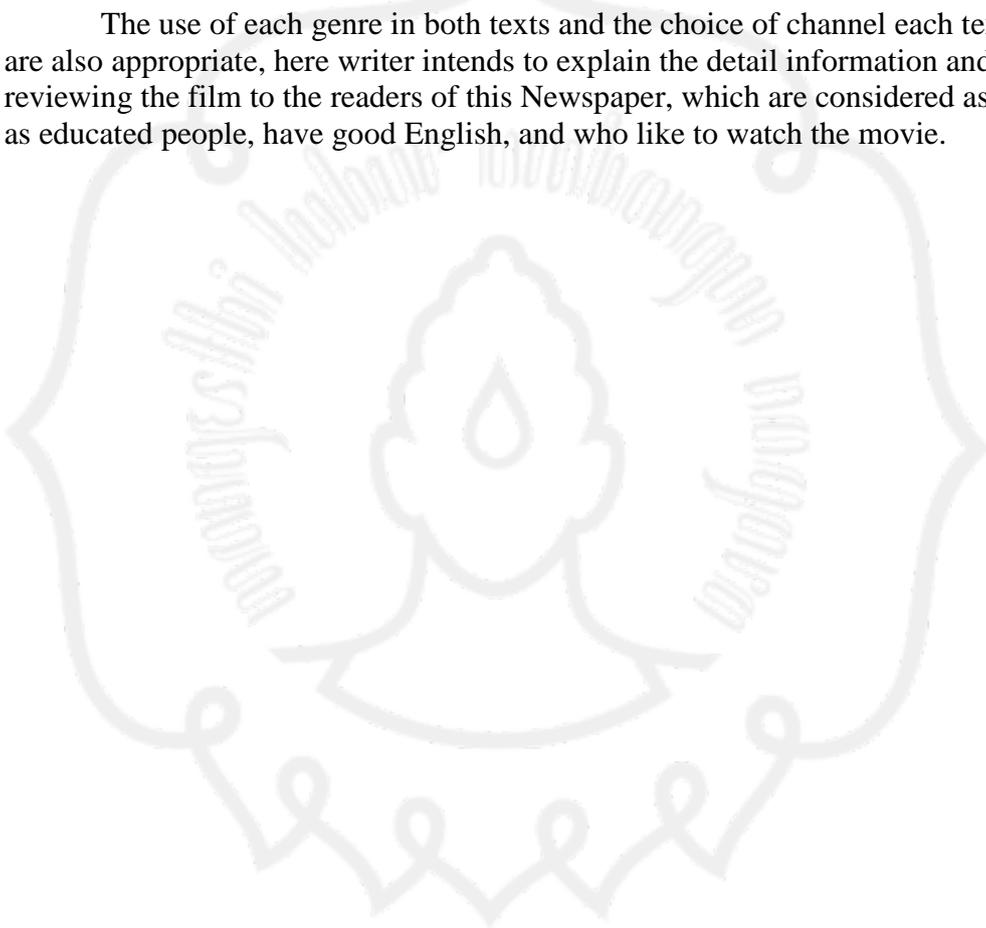
From the description of text structure, the two texts apply different genre. The text 1 employs News Item genre. This genre is used to inform the reader about the latest issue of the film which is considered to be important in this case, the writer of this column wants to assure the readers about the excellences of Wallace & Gromit film by telling the success that they have achieved in the annual Annie Award some time ago. Meanwhile, text II employ review genre, which function to critique an art work or event for a public audience. The writer states his opinion after watching the film with his implicit invitation to see the film.

The choice of written or spoken channel in both texts also shows one of the differences between them. In the texts I the tendency of being more written channel can be seen from the dominant simplex clause, the use of expansion either hypotactic or paratactic interdependency, the absence of ellipsis, dominant simplex both nominal and verbal group, the use of many technicalities and simple nominalization, the ratio of lexical density is more than 0,5, then dominant of repetition in the lexical cohesion, the use of implicit conjunction in the text, and the absence or neither vocative nor personal pronoun. Meanwhile in the text II, the tendency of being more spoken channel can be recognized from the use of dominant simplex clause, the absence of ellipsis, the use of most paratactic interdependency with elaboration followed by extension and hypotactic enhancement, the employment of dominant simplex nominal and verbal groups, the use of many technicalities and simple nominalizations, the ratio of lexical density is more than 0,5, less repetitions in the lexical cohesion, the existence of

external conjunction, and the existence of vocative and personal pronoun in the text.

Another similarity of Wallace & Gromit film the Flick Fact and Now Showing Column is shown by the same medium in writing the review, i.e. Newspaper. The position of both column is a part of Screen column in the Jakarta Post Sunday that is consider as a relax column. Thus it can be said that the textis effective for making the readers well informed about the film. The liquid language in this text functions to make the text not monotonous.

The use of each genre in both texts and the choice of channel each texts are also appropriate, here writer intends to explain the detail information and reviewing the film to the readers of this Newspaper, which are considered as well as educated people, have good English, and who like to watch the movie.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### Conclusion

Based on the result of the data analysis which covers data interpretation and discussion in chapter IV, and the problem statements of the research, the conclusion are drawn as follows:

#### Lexicogrammar, Cohesion, Text Structure, and Genre of both texts

##### a. Lexicogrammar of both texts

In presenting the information of the two review's text, text I is dominated by simplex clause, followed by complex and minor clause, either does text II. In addition, both the texts also mostly apply simplex nominal and verbal groups. Some complex nominal and verbal in both texts are still familiar for the readers, this is aimed to make the information simpler and easy to be understood by the readers.

From the mood system, text I employs more indicative declarative clauses functioning as proposition, which indicates that they are used to share and give the detail information dealing with the film to the readers. Beside text II employs more indicative declarative clause functioning as proposal, and also imperative clause. Here, the reviewer wants to have direct distance with the readers in giving the information.

Text I use dominantly Topical Unmarked. Meanwhile, text II employs more Topical Unmarked themes, the followed by topical marked, and textual

theme. However, many technicalities and nominalizations found in both texts are still common for the readers. The result of lexical density measurement in both texts shows that the texts are sparse. It can be proved by see the number of lexical density of text I is 0,79 meanwhile text II is 0,72.

b. Cohesion of both texts

From the analysis consisting of grammatical and lexical cohesion, the greatest lexical item occurred in text I is repetition followed by the references, hyponymy, and co-hyponymy. However, text II employs dominant synonymy in the lexical cohesion, followed by hyponymy, repetition, co-hyponymy, and reference. The employment of dominantly implicit conjunction in both texts indicate that the texts are difficult to be understood . in the meantime, in the text II there are some external conjunction which can make the text more easy to be understood. Those relations are used to make the text easy to be understood by the readers.

c. Text structure and Genre of both texts.

From the description of text structure, the text I employs news item genre. The staging of the text is started by the title, newsworthy, background events, and source. The text II uses review genre, since the stage begin with orientation, interpretative recount, evaluation, and closed by evaluative summation.

Channel of both texts

From the analysis of lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre of both texts, it can be concluded that text I employs has the tendency of being

written channel, and the text II tends to spoken channel. In the text I, this can be seen from the use of more simplex clause, the employment of some embedded both simplex and complex clause, the dominant simplex nominal and verbal group, many technicality and nominalization, the lexical density is more than 0,5, the use of more repetition, the dominant implicit conjunction without any explicit one, and the absence of vocative or personal pronoun in the text. Meanwhile, the text II has the tendency of being more spoken channel. It can be seen from the use of more simplex clause, the less embedded clause, the dominant simplex nominal and verbal group, many technicality, the lexical density is more than 0,5. less repetition, the use of external conjunction, and the use of vocative and personal pronoun in this text.

### 3. Medium of both texts

The two review texts: Flick Fact and Now Showing column use the Jakarta post newspaper in giving information about film. It is appropriate since the target readers are considered well educated people and have good English. The position of both columns is a part of Screen column in the Jakarta Post Sunday edition that is consider as a relax column also support their appropriateness. Thus it can be said that the text is effective for making the readers well informed about the film. The liquid language in this text functions to make the text not monotonous. The use of each genre in both texts and the choice of channel each texts are also appropriate, here writer intends to explain the detail information and reviewing the film to the readers of this Newspaper, which are considered as well educated people, have a good English, and who like to watch the movie.

#### 4. Similarities and Differences of both texts

Both texts analysed have some similarities and differences. They are similar in many things as follows:

##### a. Lexicogrammar

Both texts mostly employ simplex clause. Both texts also mostly employ simplex nominal and verbal group, have no ellipsis. The existences of some complex nominal and verbal group are still familiar to the readers. From the number of lexical density measurement, it can be seen that the text I uses 0,79 and text II uses 0,72.

##### b. Technicality and nominalization

The use of technicality and nominalization of both text proves that they have similarity. The number of the use of technicality is more than the nominalization in both texts the simple technicality and nominalization seems to be familiar for the readers.

##### c. Medium

Both texts use same medium in writing the review, i.e., newspaper. The use of newspaper medium in informing these two texts is very effective for the readers who have good English and considered well educated people. The position of both columns as a apart of screen column in the Jakarta Post Sunday edition that is considered as a relax column, the liquid language in this text functions to make the text not monotonous, and the use of each genre in both texts and the choice of channel each text are also support the appropriateness.

Meanwhile, both texts also have some differences as follows:

a. Lexicogrammar

After analysing the lexicogrammar of the texts, it is found that the text I has different type of clause and interdependency system from text II. Text I applies expansion elaboration, either hypotactic interdependency or paratactic interdependency, while text II is formed by paratactic interdependency with elaboration clause, paratactic interdependency with extension, and hypotactic interdependency with enhancement.

b. Cohesion

The use of repetition in the lexical cohesion of both texts proves that they have difference. Text I is dominated by repetition. On the other hand, text II is use less repetition. Text II is dominated by synonymy that shows the reality which becomes central topic of the text.

c. Text Structure and Genre

Both texts employ different text structure. Text I use news item genre which purposes to inform the reader about the latest issue of the film which is considered to be important. On the other hand, text II employs review genre, which function to critique an artwork or event for a public audience.

d. Channel

In connection with channel, texts I tend to use written channel and text II tend to use spoken channel. The choice of written or spoken channel in both texts

also shows that both texts are difference. Text I employs has the tendency of being written channel, and the text II tends to spoken channel. In the text I, this can be seen from the use of more simplex clause, the employment of some embedded both simplex and complex clause, the dominant simplex nominal and verbal group, many technicality and nominalization, the lexical density is more than 0,5, the use of more repetition, the dominant implicit conjunction without any explicit one, and the absence of vocative or personal pronounce in the text. Meanwhile, the text II has the tendency of being more spoken channel. It can be seen from the use of more simplex clause, the less embedded clause, the dominant simplex nominal and verbal group, many technicality, the lexical density is more than 0,5. less repetition, the use of external conjunction, and the use of vocative and personal pronounce in this text.

### **Recommendation**

This research is conducted based on Systemic Functional Linguistics in the term of channel and medium. This research tries to compare the mode through the channel and medium on the film review 'Wallace & Gromit'

by analysing the lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure, and genre of the texts.

This research is still far from being perfect since the research only analysing the texts from the aspect of channel and medium. There are still many other aspects of SFL, which can make this research more complete. Considering this, the writer would like to offer a recommendation to other researchers. They are expected to analyse other type of text from point of views of SFL in order to have a brief view of the type of text.



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